The Bombay Gazette.

No. 6,272.—New Series. BOMBAY :—WEDNESDAY, MARCH 21, 1866. Annual Subscription in advance...Rupees Fifty-Two.

THE BOMBAY GAZETTE.

TERMS OF SUBSCRIPTION.

For a year in advance, delivered in Town	Rs. 52	0
——— including postage	„ 72	0
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TERMS FOR ADVERTISING.

Ten lines and under	Rs. 4	0
Repetition	„ 2	0
First insertion, each line	„ 0	6
Second insertion	„ 0	4
Third and succeeding insertions	„ 0	2
Domestic Occurrences each	„ 1	0

DOMESTIC OCCURRENCES.

The charge for notifying a Domestic Occurrence is One Rupee.

BOMBAY.

DEATH.

BOYLETT—March 20th, on board the ship *Merchantman*, suddenly of cholera, Mr. James Boylett, Preventive Officer, aged 19 years 1 month and 29 days, deeply regretted by a large circle of friends.

MADRAS.

BIRTHS.

MILMAN—March 13th, at Ootacamund, the wife of Captain Everard Milman, R. A., of a daughter.

TAYLOR—March 11th, at Cannanore, the wife of Major C. W. Taylor, 13th Regiment N. I., of a son.

SHIPPING.

COMMUNICATION WITH THE PERSIAN GULF.

THE British India Steam Navigation Company (Limited), under mail contract with Government, despatch Steamers twice a month from Bombay to the Persian Gulf, touching at Muscat, Bunder Abbas, Linga, Bahrein, Bushire, Koweit, and Bussorah on the following dates:—

Bombay	3rd &	17th	Leave Bussorah	19th &	2nd
Muscat	8th	22nd	„ Koweit	20th	3rd
B. Abbas	11th	25th	„ Bushire	23rd	6th
Linga	12th	26th	„ Linga	25th	9th
Bahrein	14th	28th	„ B. Abbas	8th	11th
Bushire	16th	30th	„ Muscat	9th	12th
ve Bussorah	17th	31st	Arrive Bombay	2nd	16th

e Steam Ship "GOVERNOR HIGGINSON," 750 tons, H. P. Commander, J. Saunders, will be despatched as above d April.

B.—The steamers will not call at Muscat and Bahrein until er notice, but will call at Kurrachee carrying Passengers

W. NICOL & Co., Agents.

STEAM COMMUNICATION WITH KURRACHEE.

erchanging Cargo at Kurrachee by the first available Steamer o and from Sukkur, Mooltan, Lahore and Umritsur, with the Oriental Inland Steam Company's Steamers.)

THE British India Steam Navigation Company (Limited), under contract with Government, despatch a Steamer with mails, passengers, and cargo to Kurrachee twelve hours after arrival of the P. and O. Company's Mail steamers from Suez.

DATES OF DEPARTURE.

From Bombay usually about............ 11th and 26th.
Kurrachee on............ 10th and 25th.

The Steam Ship "KURRACHEE," 700 tons, 140 H. P., A. Cottier, Commander, will be despatched as above, twelve hours after the arrival of the next Overland Mail.

N. B.—When the English Mail arrives betwixt 6 P. M. and 6 A. M. the Kurrachee Steamer sails punctually twelve hours after, but when it arrives betwixt 6 A. M. and 6 P. M. it is despatched at 7 the following morning; this is to avoid Passengers embarking at night. When the sailing time falls upon a Sunday, the Steamer is despatched at 7 A. M. on the Monday morning.

W. NICOL & Co., Agents.

STEAM COMMUNICATION WITH THE MALABAR COAST, CEYLON, MADRAS, AND CALCUTTA.

(Interchanging by the Steamer of the First, Passengers and Cargo at Galle to and from Singapore, Saigon, Batavia, Hongkong, Shanghai, and Yokohama.)

THE British India Steam Navigation Company (Limited), under contract with Government, despatch Steamers as above twice a month, with Mails Passengers and Cargo, on the following dates:—

Leave Bombay	1 &	16	Leave Calcutta	1 &	16
„ Carwar	2	16	„ Bimlipatam	4	18
„ Mangalore	3	17	„ Vizagapatam	4	18
„ Cannanore	4	18	„ Coconada	5	19
„ Calicut	4	18	„ Madras	10	24
„ Cochin	5	19	„ Negapatam	11	25
„ Tuticorin		20	„ Galle	14	
„ Colombo		21	„ Colombo		28
„ Galle	7		„ Tuticorin		29
„ Negapatam	10	24	„ Cochin	16	1*
„ Madras	15	30	„ Calicut	16	1†
„ Coconada	17	2	„ Cannanore	17	2
„ Vizagapatam	18	3	„ Mangalore	18	3
„ Bimlipatam	18	3	„ Carwar	19	4
Arrive Calcutta	20	5	Arrive Bombay	20	5

* Morning. † Evening.

The steam ship "ASIA," 1,650 tons, 350 H. P., C. Baxter, Commander, will be despatched as above, on the 1st April, at noon.

The Steamers leaving Calcutta and Bombay on the 15th of the month, call at Tuticorin and Colombo, and the steamers of the 1st at Galle, as above, interchanging Passengers and Cargo with the French Company's Steamers.

This route is the most expeditious and economical for passengers or the Neilgherrie district, Bangalore, and Madras, who can land at Calicut for Beypore, and proceed from thence by rail.

Passengers for Calcutta can take the same route, picking up the steamer at Madras.

Passengers for Rangoon, Akyab, or Moulmein can proceed by the Steamers of the 15th, and tranship to the Rangoon Mail Steamer which leaves Madras on the 3rd.

W. NICOL & Co., Agents.

BOMBAY, COAST, AND RIVER STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY (LIMITED).

THE Bombay Coast and River Steam Navigation Company (Limited) will, until further notice, despatch Steamers ONCE A WEEK to and from the MALABAR COAST, calling at the intermediate Ports, on the following days:—

DOWN STEAMERS.		UP STEAMERS.	
Bombay ..Dep.	Saturday.	Cochin ..Dep.	Saturday.
Rutnagherry „	Sunday.	Beypore „	Sunday.
Vingorla „	Sunday.	Calicut „	Sunday.
Goa „	Monday.	Tellicherry „	Monday.
Carwar „	Monday.	Cannanore „	Monday.
Compta „	Monday.	Mangalore „	Tuesday.
Mangalore „	Tuesday.	Compta „	Wednesday.
Cannanore „	Wednesday.	Carwar „	Wednesday.
Tellicherry „	Wednesday.	Goa „	Wednesday.
Calicut „	Wednesday.	Vingorla „	Thursday.
Beypore „	Wednesday.	Rutnagherry,	Thursday.
Cochin ..Arr.	Thursday.	Bombay ..Arr.	Friday.

The Steamer "TILLY," will be despatched in accordance with the above table on SATURDAY, the 24th March at 2 P. M.

J. A. SHEPHERD, Manager.

Apollo Street, 5th March 1866.

STEAM TO AND FROM MANDAVEE.

THE Bombay Coast and River Steam Navigation Company (Limited) will despatch a Steamer to and from Mandavee THREE TIMES A MONTH, calling at the undermentioned intermediate Ports on the following dates:—

Down Steamers.		*Up Steamers.*	
Bombay - -Dep.	1st, 10th & 20th.	Mandavee -Dep.	6th, 16th & 26th
Veraval - - „	3rd, 13th & 23rd.	Dwarka - - „	6th, 16th & 26th
Mangarole - „	3rd, 13th & 23rd.	Pore Bunder „	7th, 17th & 27th
Pore Bunder - „	4th, 14th & 24th.	Mangarole - „	7th, 17th & 27th
Dwarka - - „	4th, 14th & 24th.	Veraval - „	8th, 18th, & 28th
Mandavee -Arr.	5th, 15th & 25th.	Bombay -Arr	9th, 19th, & 29th

The Steamer "NAGOTNA" will be despatched in accordance with the above Table on the 20th instant, at 5 P. M.

J. A. SHEPHERD, Manager.

Apollo Street, 5th March 1866.

STEAM TO AND FROM GOA AND INTERMEDIATE PORTS.

THE Bombay Coast and River Steam Navigation Company (Limited) will despatch a Steamer ONCE A WEEK to and from Goa, calling at the undermentioned intermediate Ports on the following days:—

Down Steamers.			*Up Steamers.*		
Bombay - -Dep.	Wednesday	P.M.	Goa - - -Dep.	Monday	A.M.
Hurnee - „	Thursday	A.M.	Vingorla - - „	Monday	P.M.
Unjunwell - „	Thursday	A.M.	Malwan - - „	Monday	P.M.
Jyghur - „	Thursday	P.M.	Jytapore - - „	Tuesday	A.M.
Rutnagherry „	Friday	A.M.	Rutnagherry „	Tuesday	P.M.
Jytapore - „	Friday	A.M.	Jyghur - „	Wednesday	A.M.
Malwan - „	Friday	P.M.	Unjunwell - „	Wednesday	A.M.
Vingorla - „	Saturday	A.M.	Hurnee - „	Wednesday	A.M.
Goa -Arr.	Saturday	A.M.	Bombay - -Arr	Wednesday	P.M.

The Steamer "COORUN" will be despatched in accordance with the above Table on WEDNESDAY the 21st March, at 5 P. M.

J. A. SHEPHERD, Manager.

Apollo Street, [illegible] March 1866.

STEAM TO TRIESTE.

UNDER arrangements entered into with the Austrian Lloyds' Steam Navigation Company the undersigned are now prepared to book both passengers and cargo THROUGH to Trieste.

For Passengers.

First Class	Rs. [illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	} Including Railway Transit in Egypt.
Second Class	„ 37	5	6	
Third Class	„ 23	5	6	

Further particulars and rates of freight can be learned at the Office of STEARNS, HOBART & CO., Treasurers and Managers, B. & B. S. S. Co., Limited.

Bombay, 6th February 1866.

STEAM TO ADEN AND JEDDO.

NOTICE.—The Bombay Coast and River Steam Navigation Company (Limited) will despatch their Steamer "LORD CLYDE," as above, on the 26th instant.

For Freight or Passage (natives only) apply at the Company's Office.

J. A. SHEPHERD, Manager.

Apollo Street, Bombay, 6th March.

FOR LIVERPOOL.

THE Iron Ship Company's (Ld.) new and magnificent Ship "HYDRABAD," (considered by competent judges the finest merchant ship afloat), J. Harley, R. N. R., Commander, to sail about the 26th March, has very superior accommodation for Passengers. For Freight or Passage apply at the Company's Office.

J. A. SHEPHERD, Manager.

Apollo Street, 5th March 1866.

FOR PENANG, SINGAPORE AND HONGKONG.

THE A 1 S. S. "TYNMOUTH," Captain Foster, R. N., will sail about the 28th instant. For Freight or Passage apply to

DAVID SASSOON & Co.

9th March 1866.

FOR HAVRE.

THE fine Ship "MATILDA ATHELING," Captain Power, has the greater portion of her Cargo already engaged, will proceed with all despatch to the above Port. For particulars of Freight, &c., apply to

EWART, LATHAM & Co., Agents.

lay 30th February 1866.

FOR LONDON.

THE first class Ship "LEPANTO," Captain Walker, will meet with quick despatch, the greatest part of her Cargo being engaged. For particulars apply to

STOEHR, PRIEGER & Co., Agents Ship *Lepanto*.

Bombay, 20th Feb. 1866.

OVERLAND FREIGHT ROUTE.

STEAM TO ADEN, SUEZ AND LIVERPOOL.

THE Bombay and Bengal Steam Ship Company (Limited) will despatch steamers to Suez about the 4th and 20th of each month calling at Aden. Returning steamers will leave Suez about the 3rd and 19th of every month. Through Bills of Lading to Liverpool (by steamer from Alexandria) will be granted by the undersigned, and from Liverpool to Bombay by the Company's Agents in England.

The Company is prepared to issue THROUGH TICKETS to Liverpool at the following rates:—

First Class............£60 } Exclusive of Wines and
Second Class............£35 } Railway Transit in Egypt.

TO SUEZ.

First Class... .. ..£45 }
Second Class... ... ...£25 } „

For Freight or Passage apply to Messrs. Reynolds, Mann & Co., 19, James Street, Liverpool; or No. 3, East India Avenue, Leadenhall Street, London; Messrs. Tod, Rathbone & Co. Alexandria; or the undersigned at Bombay.

The S. S. "GUNGA," 1,300 Tons, Captain Hanscom, will be despatched about 4th April.

STEARNS, HOBART & Co.,
Treasurers and Managers,
B. and B. S. S. Company (Limited).

THE fast sailing ship "THALATTA," Captain Gardiner, to have quick despatch for Liverpool, has superior accommodation for passengers at moderate rates. Apply to Captain Gardiner on board, or to

STEARNS, HOBART & Co., Agents.

Bombay, 17th March 1866.

"OVERLAND PASSENGERS" should procure their requirements from BADHAM & Co., Apollo House. "See Catalogue."

NOTICES.

NOTICE.—Consignees of Cargo, per Ship *Mahaluckshmi*, from Liverpool, are requested to send Boats alongside for their Goods as they come to hand, otherwise they will be landed by the Captain at the risk and expense of the concerned.

Captain Corney will not be responsible for the condition of any Package after it has left the Ship's deck.

RENNIE, SCOVELL & Co., Agents.

NOTICE.—Consignees of Cargo, per ship *Planet*, Nattrass, Commander, from London, are requested to sign the Average Bond now being circulated, and to take delivery of their Goods at once. Failing their doing so, Captain Nattrass will be compelled to land the Cargo without further notice, as the Ship is leaking from damage sustained from grounding on the Prongs while entering the Harbour.

RITCHIE, STEUART & Co.,
Agents Ship *Planet*.

7th March 1866.

NOTICE.—Consignees of Cargo, per Ship *Tythonus*, from Liverpool, are requested to send Boats alongside for their Goods as they come to hand, otherwise they will be landed by the Captain at the risk and expense of the concerned.

Captain Alleby will not be responsible for the condition of any Package after it has left the Ship's deck.

RENNIE, SCOVELL & Co., Agents.

NOTICE.—Consignees of Cargo, per Ship *City of Dunedin*, arrived from Calcutta, are requested to despatch Boats at once to take delivery, otherwise the same will be landed by the Captain at the risk and expense of the concerned.

W. NICOL & Co.,
Agents of ship *City of Dunedin*.

Bombay, 15th March 1866.

NOTICE.—Consignees of Cargo, per Ship "CANNANORE," from Bordeaux, are requested to send Boats alongside for their Goods as they come to hand, otherwise they will be landed by the Captain at the risk and expense of the concerned.

Captain Gachet will not be responsible for the condition of any Package after it has left the Ship's deck.

H. BOMANJEE, TOUCHE & Co.,
Bombay, 19th March 1866. Agents Ship *Cannanore*.

NOTICE.—Consignees of Goods, per *Merchantman*, Mourilyan, Master, from London, are requested to send off Boats for their Cargo without delay, otherwise the Goods will be landed by the Captain as they come to hand, at the expense and risk of the concerned.

Captain Mourilyan will not be responsible for the condition of any Package after it leaves the Ship's deck.

RITCHIE, STEUART & Co.,
Agents for Captain Mourilyan.

Bombay, 5th March 1866.

THE BOMBAY SHIPPING COMPANY (LIMITED)—NOTICE.—Consignees of Goods, per *Stalwart*, Wilson, Master, from Liverpool, are requested to send off Boats for their Cargo without delay, otherwise the Goods will be landed by the Captain as they come to hand, at the expense and risk of the concerned.

Captain Wilson will not be responsible for the condition of any Package after it leaves the Ship's deck.

RITCHIE, STEUART & Co.,
Secretaries and Treasurers.

Bombay, 6th March 1866.

WE have REMOVED THIS DAY our Establishment from No 6, to No. 5, Medow Street.

Bombay, 19th March 1866. ROSSELET & Co.

THE ORIGINAL SAN FRANCISCO MINSTRELS, after a BRILLIANT TOUR of unprecedented success through Calcutta, Madras, and the North West Provinces, will have the honour to commence their FAREWELL CONCERTS in Bombay, at the Grant Road Theatre on or about

APRIL FIRST.

☞ For particulars see future Advertisements.

ALLIANCE FINANCIAL CORPORATION (LIMITED).—The EXTRAORDINARY GENERAL MEETING of Shareholders of the above Corporation, advertised for this afternoon, is POSTPONED to MONDAY next, the 26th instant.

By order,
S. GOLTCHMAN, Acting Secretary.

19th March 1866.

NOTICE is hereby given, that a waste piece of LAND, formerly occupied by Machbivalas huts, situate between the Public Road and the river near the Dutch Bunder in Nanpoora, Surat, measuring about 4,250 square yards, and subject to the annual payment of Rs. 132-12-7 to Government, will be sold by Public Auction at the Surat Municipal Office, on the 10th April 1866, during Office hours, unless previously disposed by private sale.

J. M. DUFF,
Acting Magte. and Prest. M. Committee.

NOTICE OF REMOVAL.—J. BURN, Civil, Military, and Naval Outfitter, will remove on the 1st of March to the new and extensive premises, 30, Meadow Street, lately occupied by the Bhattia Financial, opposite the Bank of Bombay.

21st February 1866.

EAST INDIA PRESS COMPANY (LIMITED).—NOTICE—The SIXTH INSTALMENT of Rs. 200 per Share (making Rs. 1,400 called up) has been made payable at the Offices of the Company on or before the 4th April 1866. If paid between that day and the 11th, Interest will be charged at 9 per cent.

At 18 per cent. if not paid before the 18th.
At 24 per cent. ditto ditto 25th.

The Report has been addressed to all Shareholders, and if not received can be had on application.

By order of the Board of Directors,
ALEX. C. BRICE & Co.,
Secretaries and Treasurers.

27, Meadow Street, Bombay, 19th March 1866.

HOUSE ASSESSMENT FOR 1866.—NOTICE is hereby given, that the Municipal Commissioner has this day attached his Certificate to the Assessment Books of the following Wards:—

Fort Ward.
Colaba Ward.
Malabar Hill Ward.

No appeals against the rates will be heard after the expiration of ten days from this date.

ARTHUR CRAWFORD,
Municipal Commissioner for the City of Bombay.
Municipal Commissioner's Office, 19th March 1866.

FORT PRESS COMPANY (LIMITED).—NOTICE is hereby given, that the ORDINARY ANNUAL GENERAL MEETING of the Shareholders of the above Company will be held at the Office of the Secretaries on FRIDAY the 23rd instant, at 3 P. M.

1st. To examine the Accounts of the Company for the year ending 31st December 1865, already audited.

2nd. To elect Directors in the room of those retiring from Office, who are eligible for re-election; and also to elect one new Director and Auditors for the current year.

EWART, LATHAM & Co.,
Secretaries and Treasurers.

Bombay, 14th March 1866.

THE MAZAGON LAND AND RECLAMATION COMPANY (LIMITED).—NOTICE is hereby given, that the OFFICES of the above Company have been REMOVED to No. 2, Forbes Street.

It is requested that, for the present, all Communications be addressed to the Directors of the Mazagon Land and Reclamation Company (Limited).

For the Board of Directors,
R. L. TAYLOR, Chairman.

Bombay, 12th March 1866.

NOTICE is hereby given, that SEALED TENDERS for the supply for one year of WAX CLOTH, WRAPPING CLOTH, COUNTRY SEALING WAX, TWINE, GUNNY, DAMMER, &c., required for the use of the Bombay Post Office, will be received on the 31st March 1866 at 12 o'clock noon.

Parties tendering must make a Cash Deposit of Rupees 500, which will be forfeited in case the party whose Tender may be accepted should refuse to fulfil the Contract or should fail to furnish forthwith the Security required by the Department.

No reason will be assigned for the rejection of any Tender.

Samples of the Articles to be supplied can be seen, and further particulars known, by personal application at the Office between the hours of 11 A. M. and 4 P. M. daily.

By order of the Post Master General,
C. STUART, Post Master.

Bombay, General Post Office, 14th March 1866.

NO MORE BAD BREAD OR PASTRY.

HARPER TWELVETREES' BAKING PASTRY POWDER never fails to make light and sweet bread, and very superior pastry, puddings, dumplings, biscuits, cakes, &c., always ready and sure to act; ready to bake as soon as mixed; and the most ignorant can hardly mistake in using it. Try a small canister Wholesale agent, Mr. G. B. GLADDING, Old Police Office, Forbes Street, Bombay. Retail Agents wanted.

NOTICES.

ELPHINSTONE HOTEL, BOMBAY, entirely under *English Management*, affords superior accommodation, of every description, at moderate charges.

The *Sleeping Apartments* are furnished throughout, in a manner which cannot fail to secure to all Visitors those comforts which it has been the great aim to provide.

The *Dining Hall*, with accommodation for at least eighty persons, is handsomely furnished and well lighted, and the *Table* and its appointments will be found superior to any in Bombay.

The *Drawing Room*, 50 feet by 34 feet, is elegantly furnished and tastefully arranged for the comfort of *Ladies* and their families.

The *Hotel* is delightfully situated on an elevated site in the *Mount Road*, only five minutes' drive from *Byculla Railway Station*, and ten minutes' from *Mazagon Bunder*.

A large *Boat* meets the *Mail Steamers*, and Carriages are provided for the conveyance of *Passengers* to the *Hotel*.

H. T. MARTIN, Manager.

Bombay, 1st November 1865.

DUNCAN ROAD IRON WORKS.—J. RANKIN & Co., Engineers and Boiler-makers, Engine, Ship and General Smiths, Cast Iron and Brass Founders.

THORNHILL & Co., Opticians, Engravers &c., Medow Street, Bombay. Established 1850.

APOLLO BONDED WAREHOUSE COMPANY (LIMITED), (near the Custom House, Marine Street).—This Company is prepared to WAREHOUSE GOODS and to issue WARRANTS for the same. For further particulars apply at the Offices of the Company.

W. NICOL & Co.,
Secretaries and Treasurers.

9th March 1866.

POONA SEMINARY.—

A sound English Education.
Abstract and applied Sciences.
The Sacred and Classical Languages.
The Vernaculars of the Presidency.
Vocal Music and Drawing.
Mental, Moral, and Physical Training.
Commodious Premises in a healthy and open locality.
For prospectuses apply to
HENRY P. CASSIDY, Poona.

FROM BOSTON, by Ice Ship *Milton*, to arrive in April—

150	Bbls and half Bbls Apples,
100	Bbls Flour,
200	Do. Rosin,
300	Cases Naptha,
100,000 feet Lumber,	

FOR SALE to arrive by ENJ. F. FIELD, Jr., Agent Tudor Co.

BY LAST OVERLAND MAIL.—Ladies' and Girls' Black Cashmere Boots, Morocco Shoes and Slippers. Gents' Plain and Patent Leather Boots.

N. B.—In Stock, Silver'd Glass Plates, 22 by 16, 24 by 18, 48 by 24, and 50 by 26 inches.

Every requisite for Engineers and Architects.

S. D'ESPERANCE.

23, Apollo Street, 15th March 1866.

EUROPEAN EMPORIUM AND COMMISSION ROOMS.—Fresh supply received from Crosse and Blackwell:—Hams, Cheeses, Salted Salmon, and Herrings in Jars, Tins, and Bottles; Moir's Fresh Herrings and Salmon, Game and Pork Pies, Macaroni and Vermicelli, Jams, Jellies, Sauces, Biscuits, and other Stores.

15th March 1866. S. D'ESPERANCE.

THE undersigned have on sale at their Godown a large quantity of BLASTERING GUN POWDER of the best quality, and PATENT FUZE, on the following Price:—

BLASTERING GUN POWDER at 14 Rs. per cwt.
PATENT FUZE .... at 60 Rs. per Barrel.

HEPTOOLLA ALLYBHOY & Co.,
Ship Chandlers, No. 7, Apollo Street, Fort.

GRAM.—The undersigned—having on hand a large stock of superior qualities of GRAM—is now in a position to supply any quantity at the most reasonable rates. Contracts for 6 or 12 months. Samples and prices may be obtained on application to

AUBREY PARTRIDGE,
22, Rampart Row.

GUNS AND RIFLES FOR SALE.—Just landed, a consignment of Guns and Rifles, by Messrs. E. M. Reilly and Co., 12, 14, 15, 16, and 24 bore, at prices ranging from Rs. 130 to Rs. 400.

Cartridge Cases and Wads.
Air-butt Guns, with Rifle and Shot Barrels.
Army Regulation Swords.

AUBREY PARTRIDGE,
22, Rampart Row.

NOTICE is hereby given, that the PARTNERSHIP between us, the undersigned, HENRY ROGERS and CHARLES CAMPBELL PENNEY, under the name and firm of MACINDOE, ROGERS & Co., has been DISSOLVED as from the 31st day of August last, and that no further business will be carried on under that name and firm from this date.

HENRY ROGERS.
C. C. PENNEY.

Bombay, 5th March 1866.

THORNHILL & Co., JEWELLERS, receive by each Mail Steamer from their London House the most fashionable additions to their Stock of Jewellery. Articles in Indian Gold made to order.

Medow Sreet, Established 1850.

THE "BOMBAY GUARDIAN."—The *Bombay Guardian* was published from 1851 to 1865, maintaining its character throughout this period as a religious, undenominational, Catholic Journal. Its publication ceased in July last, by a necessity that seemed unavoidable. Much regret for this cessation has since been expressed, and arrangements have at length been made for its reestablishment under the former Editorship. Several gentlemen of known ability have agreed to write for it, and it is hoped that the questions of the day—literary, social, political, scientific, and missionary—may find appropriate treatment in its columns; the first place, in all discussions, being given to the testimony of Scripture. It is intended that the first number shall appear on the first Saturday in March.

TERMS OF SUBSCRIPTION—Rs. 12 per annum; with Indian Postage Rs. 15-4-0. Payable in advance, (quarterly, where more convenient.) Adress, "Editor *Bombay Guardian*, Tract and Book Depository, Esplanade."

Bombay, 10th February 1866.

STEAM FERRIES (under Contract with Government).—The Bombay Coast and River Steam Navigation Company (Limited) will commence, on and after THURSDAY the 22nd instant, to ply STEAM FERRIES across the Harbour daily, stopping at the following Bunders:—

Panwell Ferry.	*Nagotna Ferry.*
From Boree Bunder	From Boree Bunder.
To Oorunir.	To Karunja.
„ Oolwa.	„ Rewas.
	„ Dhurumtur.

The Steamers will leave Boree Bunder every afternoon at 5 P. M. and return the following morning, leaving Oolwa and Karunja at 7 A. M.

J. A. SHEPHERD, Manager.

Apollo Street, Bombay, 15th March 1866.

GRANT ROAD THEATRE.

THURSDAY EVENING, 22ND MARCH.

GRAND MAGICAL PERFORMANCE only for NATIVE LADIES. PROFESSOR VANEK & Co., Grand Wizard of the North, Artist to His Majesty the Sultan of Turkey, begs to announce at the desire of several Native Gentlemen, that he has arranged a very select and entertaining performance for the NATIVE LADIES of Bombay.

☞ The Performance will commence at 7 o'clock precisely

CARDS OF ADMISSION.

Dress Circle (Family Tickets to admit three Ladies)	Rs.	15
Dress Circle (Single Tickets)	„	6
Do. Tickets for Children under 8 years	„	3
Stalls	„	4
Gallery	„	3
Pit	„	2

☞ No Gentleman will be admitted in the Theatre. Doors open at 6 o'clock. Performance to commence at 8 o'clock precisely.

Tickets may be had of Messrs. Soundy & Co. and at the Bombay Sammachar Press in the Fort, at the Adelphi Hotel at Byculla, and Grant Road Theatre on the night of Performance.

MAZAGON LAND AND RECLAMATION COMPANY (LIMITED).—NOTICE is hereby given, that an EXTRAORDINARY GENERAL MEETING of the Shareholders will be held at No. 2, Forbes Street, on TUESDAY the 27th March 1866.

1st.—For the election of Secretaries and Treasurers in the room of Messrs. Macindoe, Rogers & Co , who have dissolved partnership.

2nd.—For the election of three Directors.

R. L. TAYLOR,
C. C. PENNEY,
ગેલાભાઇ પદમશી,
i e GHELLABHOY PUDDUMSEY,
શીવજી વેલજી,
i e SEWJEE WELLJEE,
Directors of the M. L. & R. Co. (Limited).

NOTICE.—We have the pleasure to intimate that we have been appointed AGENTS for the SCINDE SEED CRUSHING COMPANY (LIMITED), Kurrachee, and are prepared to receive orders for Castor, Linseed, Sweet and Rape Oil. J. A. BROWN & Co.

13, Medow Street, 24th February 1866.

THE UNITED VICTORIA AND COLABA RECLAMATION AND PIER COMPANY (LIMITED).—NOTICE.—The ORDINARY GENERAL MEETING of the Shareholders called for the 15th instant is POSTPONED to WEDNESDAY the 18th April next, at the time and place before notified, in consequence of necessary delay caused by the transfer of the Management and in preparing and printing the Balance Sheet of the Company.

The TRANSFER BOOKS will be REOPENED till the 2nd proximo, when they will again be CLOSED till the 19th idem.

By order of the Directors,
REMINGTON & Co.,
Secretaries and Treasurers.

Bombay, 9th March 1866.

NOTICES.

THE OFFICE of the Financial Association of India and China (Limited) has been THIS DAY REMOVED to the ELPHINSTONE BUILDINGS, opposite Messrs. Forbes & Co.

Bombay, 19th March 1866.

B. B. AND C. I. RAILWAY.—CONSECRATION OF THE TOWER OF SILENCE AT GUNDAVIE.—NOTICE is hereby given, that for the accommodation of Parsees and others attending the above Ceremony, the Down Train leaving Bombay at 6-0 A. M., and the Up Train leaving Ahmedabad at 6-0 A. M. on the 23rd, 24th, 25th and 26th March, will call at Umulsar Station to set down and take up First and Second Class Passengers only.

By order,
J. B. HAYES, Traffic Manager.

General Offices, Bombay, 19th March 1866.

FRENCH SHIPPING COMPANY (LIMITED.—ALL PERSONS having CLAIMS against this Company are requested to send them in to the Office of the undersigned on or before the 31st instant, failing which the Company will be wound up without reference to their Claims. JULES SIEGFRIED & Co.

12, Rampart Row, Bombay, 9th March 1866.

E. I. PRESS COMPANY (LIMITED).—NOTICE is hereby given, that those Shares on which only Rs. 1,050 have been paid, and which are liable to the further Call of Rs. 150, will be FORFEITED, if this sum with interest at 18 per cent. per annum be not paid before the 24th inst. The Report of the Company is printed, and can be had on application if not received.

By order,
ALEXANDER C. BRICE & Co.,
16th March 1866. Secretaries and Treasurers.

FORT PRESS COMPANY (LIMITED).—NOTICE is hereby given, that a SPECIAL GENERAL MEETING of the Shareholders of the above Company will be held at the Office of the Secretaries on FRIDAY the 23rd instant, at 2 o'clock P. M., to consider the advisability of altering Clause 10 of the Articles of Association, viz., the qualification of a Director be reduced from 3 Shares to 2 Shares.

EWART, LATHAM & Co., Secretaries and Treasurers.

Bombay, 16th March 1866.

THE ALLIANCE FINANCIAL CORPORATION (LIMITED).—NOTICE is hereby given that the SECOND CALL of Rupees Fifty (50) per Share is payable at the Bank of Bombay on or before the 1st February 1866, in accordance with the terms of a Resolution passed at a Meeting of the Directors held this day.

By order of the Board,
S. GOLTCHMAN, Acting Secretary.

Bombay, 20th Dec. 1865.

WITH reference to the following Advertisement appearing in TO-DAY'S Newspapers, viz.:—

"The business carried on by me in the name of MACINDOE, ROGERS & Co. since 31st August 1865, will henceforth be carried on by me in the name of MACINDOE, PENNEY & Co.

"6th March 1866. "C. C. PENNEY."

The undersigned HENRY ROGERS gives Notice that such Advertisement was issued without his authority or consent, and that Mr. C. C. PENNEY has no right to carry on business as he proposes.

HENRY ROGERS.

Bombay, 7th March 1866.

ELPHINSTONE FINANCIAL ASSOCIATION OF INDIA (LIMITED).—Shareholders holding ALLOTMENT PAPERS or PROVISIONAL CERTIFICATES are requested to send them in and to have them exchanged for SHARE CERTIFICATES.

R. BALCRUSTNA, Manager.

7, Church Lane, 5th March 1866.

NORTH BRITISH AND MERCANTILE INSURANCE COMPANY.—(INCORPORATED BY ROYAL CHARTER AND ACT OF PARLIAMENT.—The undersigned are prepared to accept risks against Fire on buildings possessing the necessary requisites, at the lowest rates of premium. W. NICOL & Co., Agents.

Bombay, January, 1866.

WOODEN HOUSES.—The undersigned are prepared to construct in Bombay Houses of the best Maulmain Teak from 3,000 Rupees and upwards. Designs and estimates to be seen at 13 Gilder Street, Tardeo. W. ADDIS AND CAMPBELL, C. E.

No. 13, Gilder Street, Tardeo, Bombay, 14th February 1866.

A CARD.

MR. ADOLPH GABRIEL,
DENTIST.
No. 4, Hornby Row, Fort.
At Home daily from 10 A. M. to 5 P. M.
CONSULTATIONS GRATIS.

JEWELLERY.—An elegant selection of the latest novelties in BRACELETS, LOCKETS, PINS, BROOCHES, BUTTONS, EAR-RINGS, CHARM-RINGS, SCARF RINGS, &c., &c., has just been received and exposed for inspection.

Rampart Row. THACKER, VINING & Co.

R. PARTRIDGE, Red Boot Mart, has always in stock a select assortment of Boots and Shoes. All orders executed at shortest possible notice.

Just received a stock of Gentleman and Ladys' walking Boots.

No. 2, Hummum Street, Fort.

THORNHILL & Co., WATCHMAKERS, are constantly renewing their Stock of Gold and Silver Watches by McCabe, Thornhill Brothers, John Jones, and other eminent makers. Gold and Silver Genevas, also English and Foreign Clocks, in great variety.

Medow Street, Bombay. Established 1850.

THE BOMBAY ALMANACK & DIRECTORY

THE Bombay Almanack and Directory is the OLDEST, LARGEST, CHEAPEST, and BEST Book of Direction and Reference published in India.

NEARLY NINE HUNDRED PAGES.—*Price Rs. 7, exclusive of Postage.*

THE ABRIDGED EDITION, containing upwards of 260 pages, *Price One Rupee and a half, exclusive of Postage.*

BISHOP'S SCHOOL, Nagpore.

Patrons.—The Lord Bishop of Calcutta, and the Chief Commissioner, Central Provinces.

Master.—Mr. J. Elliot.

Boarders are taken in the above School at very moderate rates. For particulars apply to the MASTER.

DR. E. I. LAZARUS'S ESSENCE OF CHIRETTA, the well kown remedy for General Debility, Flatulency, Dyspepsia, Bilious and Liver Complaints, Indigestion, Heartburn, &c., &c, which may be obtained at

TREACHER & Co. (LIMITED),
Medical Hall, Byculla, Fort and Poona.

Bombay, 6th March 1866.

THE NATIONAL FINANCIAL OF INDIA (LIMITED).—Whereas at an Extraordinary General Meeting of the Shareholders of the above Association duly held on the 12th ult., it was resolved that the Special Resolutions first passed at an Extraordinary General Meeting of the said Shareholders held on the 29th June last, that the Company be wound up voluntarily and the undersigned were duly appointed Liquidators be confirmed.

Notice is hereby given to all debtors of the said Company forthwith to pay their several debts to the undersigned as such liquidators, and all persons claiming to be creditors of the said Company are hereby required forthwith to forward to the undersigned a statement of their several claims for investigation. W. CRISTNA SINOY.
NARAYEN SAZBA.

Liquidators National Financial of India (Limited).

Bombay, 5th August 1865.

COORLA SPINNING AND WEAVING COMPANY (LIMITED).—The undersigned is prepared to receive Tenders for the supply of STORES to the Coorla Spinning and Weaving Company (Limited) for twelve months, commencing April 1866.

Forms of applications with List of Stores required, together with the probable annual consumption, can be obtained at the Company's Offices at Messrs. B. and A Hormusjee, Elphinstone Circle.

Tenders to be sent in within 14 days from this date.

JOHN SYKES, Manager.

Bombay, 8th March 1866.

THE MAHIM OIL, PAPER, AND FLOUR MILLS COMPANY (LIMITED).

Capital five Lacs of Rs. in 1,000 Shares of Rs. 500 each,
(WITH POWER TO INCREASE).

NOTICE is hereby given, that an application has been made to the Government of Bombay for the purpose of reclaiming a portion of the Foreshore closely abutting on the Lady Jamsetjee Causeway, and situate about midway between the Police Station at Bandora and the Mahim Railway Station of the G. I. P. Railway.

The advantages which call this project into existence are as follows:—

1st. There is a Tidal Power existing, which can be made subservient to all manufacturing purposes, and varies from ten to one hundred and fifty horse-power as may be required.

2nd. The Land proposed to be reclaimed is within immediate access to the B. B. and C. I. Railway and within half a mile of the G. I. P. Railway. This site will form as it were a terminus for the reception of Central Indian Imports and command an open sea-board, which may be made eminently useful for the reception of Coast Craft Cargoes.

3rd. Road Communication already exists between the Causeway and Bombay.

Originator.—J. GARFORD BRIGGS.

THE ORIENTAL SHIP OWNING ASSOCIATION (LIMITED).—FIRST DISTRIBUTION OF ASSETS.—NOTICE is hereby given, that a first DISTRIBUTION OF ASSETS of the above Company, amongst the Shareholders thereof, at the rate of Rupees 150 per Share (subject as to Shareholders indebted to the Company to the payment of all debts due from them to the Company), will be made on and after the 2nd February next, at the Company's Office, No. 31, Meadow Street, Fort, between the hours of 12 and 3. Production of the SHARE CERTIFICATES will be required.

S. P. FRAMJEE, } Liquidators.
D. BYRAMJEE, }

Bombay, 18th January 1866.

NOTICES.

LIBERAL REWARD OF Rs. 2,000.—With reference to the Advertisement about the LOSS of nine pieces of Government CURRENCY NOTES of One Thousand Rupees each, numbered—33746, 42312, 47803, 51473, 54383, 58047, 58471, 59086, 59391, Notice is hereby given, that whoever finds the said Notes or shall successfully trace them are requested to communicate with Mr. John Dwyer, the owner of the Notes, when they will receive the said Reward. JOHN DWYER.

12th December 1865.

EAST INDIA PRESS COMPANY (LIMITED).—This Company is prepared either to half press or full press COTTON at their stations, Julgaum and Sholapore, and to obtain for such Cotton IMMEDIATE DESPATCH by Rail.

ALEX. C. BRICE & Co.,
Secretaries and Treasurers.

10th March 1866.

MADRAS STEAM SAW MILLS AND MANUFACTURING COMPANY (LIMITED).—SAWN TEAK WOOD.—This Company is prepared to deliver F. O. B, at Beypore, Malabar Teak Wood, well seasoned and of the very best description, sawn to order, at prices varying according to size and quantity from Rs. 2-8 to Rs. 3-12 per cubic foot. For further particulars apply to

DYMES & Co., Agents, Madras.

TO BUILDERS.—STONE SLABS, 17, 14 and 12 inches square, landed per *Mary Stenhouse*. These Slabs are exquisitely adapted for Pavements and are as handsome and durable as Marble.

GOLD BEADING for Picture Frames and Cornices of Walls. Apply to

23, Byculla. J. NEUBERG.

JUST LANDED EX "MARY STENHOUSE."—

PIANOS, Solid Walnut, made expressly for this climate, and perfect in tone and finish.
HARMONIUMS, Solid Oakwood, 4½ octaves.
MUSICAL BOXES, with the latest improvements.
BRONZE AND OTHER ORNAMENTS.

23, Byculla. J. NEUBERG.

DAILY EXPECTED TO BE LANDED EX "CELESTIAL EMPIRE"—SEWING MACHINES, by Wheeler and Wilson of London.

23, Byculla. J. NEUBERG.

CHOLERA, DYSENTERY, DIARRHŒA, CRAMPS, SPASM, FEVER, AGUE, &c.—CAUTION.—CHLORODYNE.—VICE-CHANCELLOR SIR W. P. WOOD stated that Dr. J. COLLIS BROWNE was undoubtedly the Inventor of Chlorodyne; that the statements of the Defendant Freeman were deliberately untrue, and he regretted to say they had been sworn to. Eminent Hospital Physicians of London stated that Dr. J. COLLIS BROWNE was the discoverer of Chlorodyne; that they prescribe it largely; and mean no other than Dr. BROWNE'S.—See *Times*, July 13, 1864. Subsequently confirmed by the trade at large.—See the *Lancet*, April 8, 1865. The public, therefore, are cautioned against using any other than

DR. J. COLLIS BROWNE'S CHLORODYNE.

This invaluable remedy produces quiet refreshing sleep, relieves pain, calms the system, restores the deranged functions, and stimulates healthy action of the secretions of the body, without creating any of these unpleasant results attending the use of opium. Old and young may take it at all hours and times, when requisite. Thousands of persons testify to its marvellous good effects and wonderful cures, while medical men extol its virtues most extensively.

EARL RUSSELL has graciously favoured J. T. DAVENPORT with the following:—Extract from a despatch from Mr. WEBB, H. B. M.'s Consul at Manilla, dated September 17, 1864—"The remedy most efficacious in its effects (in Epidemic Cholera) has been found to be Chlorodyne, and with a small quantity given to me by Dr. Burke, I have saved several lives."

Affidavits from medical men from the General Board of Health, London, as to its efficacy in Cholera, stated that—"So strongly are we convinced of the immense value of this remedy, that we cannot too forcibly urge the necessity of adopting it in all cases."

From A. MONTGOMERY, Esq., late Inspector of Hospitals, Bombay:—"Chlorodyne is a most valuable remedy in neuralgia, asthma, and dysentery. To it I fairly owe my restoration to health after eighteen months' severe suffering, and when all other medicines had failed."

Important Testimonials from numerous Medical Men accompany each Bottle.

SERIOUS RESULTS HAVE ARISEN FROM THE USE OF SPURIOUS CHLORODYNE.

CAUTION.—Always ask for "Dr. J. COLLIS BROWNE'S CHLORODYNE," and see that his name is on the Government Stamp.

Sold only in bottles at 2*s.* 9*d.* and 4*s.* 6*d.* by all Chemists.

SOLE MANUFACTURER—J. T. DAVENPORT, 33, Great Russell-street, Bloomsbury-square, London.

Agents for Bombay—TREACHER and Co.
Agents for Calcutta—SCOTT, THOMSON, and Co.

WANTED.

WANTED IMMEDIATELY, a competent European READER, who is thoroughly acquainted with the Printing busines in all its branches. Must be of a good character. Apply to the Manager, "ORIENTAL PRESS."

Bombay, 19th March 1866.

CASHIER WANTED for a G. I. P. Railway Contract. Apply to C. B. KER, Esq., Boorhanpoor, enclosing Testimonials.

A MECHANICAL ENGINEER, qualified to take charge of Machinery and to act as Manager of Works either in Bombay or up-country, is desirous of an engagement. Certificates of character and professional ability can be produced. Apply to "M. W.," Office of this Paper.

Bombay, 12th March 1866.

BOMBAY, BARODA, AND CENTRAL INDIA RAILWAY.—WANTED IMMEDIATELY, several experienced European hands, fully qualified to perform the duties of GUARDS and SHUNTING MASTERS. Salary from Rupees 80 to 100 per mensum, according to ability, with Night Batta when away from head-quarters. Applications (enclosing Testimonials) to be sent to

J. B. HAYES, Traffic Manager.

General Offices, Bombay, 14th March 1866.

FOR SALE.

FOR SALE, a handsome second-hand BUGGY, by LEWIS of SALISBURY. Price Rs. 750. Apply to TREACHER & Co. (LIMITED).

FOR SALE, about 115 Tons of WELSH RAILS, 65 lbs. to the yard, bored for fish plates. Apply to W. NICOL & Co.

FOR SALE, a quantity of Canvas, Rope, Cordage, Twine, and other Stores. Apply to W. NICOL & Co.

GLASS ICE JUGS, for Champagne and Claret Cup of sizes, 1 quart and 2 quarts.

TREACHER & Co. (Limited).

FOR SALE, by the undersigned, a small consignment of STATIONARY, including a few LETTER BOOKS. Also a lot of GLASS WARE, a DINNER SERVICE, and a BEDROOM SET. And a few UTILITARIAN ICE MACHINES with POWDER.

13 Meadow Street. JAS. BROWN & Co.

FOR SALE, two PRINTING MACHINES—one Double Crown Size, the other smaller and suitable for Jobbing. Fitted with gear to work either by steam or hand. Will be sold a bargain, and can be seen in work daily at the *Bombay Gazette* Office.

HORSES.—A Consignment of 48 selected Australian HORSES, ex *Jeanie Oswald*, will be SOLD BY PUBLIC AUCTION on SATURDAY, the 24th instant, at 2 P. M., by order of Messrs BLACKWELL & Co., on account and risk of the concerned.

The Horses can now be seen at the Veterinary and Livery Stable Company's Establishment, Byculla, where Catalogues can be obtained.

The attention of amateurs is called to the following lots:—

No. 6 Bay horse, 6 years, a very fine hack.
„ 10 Chesnut horse, 5 years, a very fine saddle horse.
„ 18 Black colt, 4 years, racing points and blood.
„ 25 Brown horse, 5 years, broken to saddle, a splendid mover.
„ 30 and 31 Dark Grey mares, a splendid match.
„ 40 Grey mare, 4 years, by Waverly! broken to saddle.
„ 41 Bay mare, 5 years, nearly thoroughbred, broken to saddle, a splendid hack.
„ 46 Bay horse, 6 years, a fine saddle horse, up to any weight.

Bombay, 10th March 1866.

FOR SALE—

Fresh batch of best Assam TEA.

Fresh batch of Gillon's Stores, JAM, JELLY, FISH, SOUP, OATMEAL, BARLEY, SAUSAGES, GINGER CORDIAL, Ex *Naval Brigade*.

JUST TO HAND,

A batch of Oolong, Souchong and Flowery Pekoe TEA from China.

Fresh batch of Trichinopoly CHEROOTS.

NOTICE.—FOR SALE at Akolah, Berar, the property of a Gentleman—a very commodious pucka-built BUNGALOW, containing a large drawing-room, dining-room, dressing and bed-rooms, bath-rooms, store-room, matey's room, and extensive verandah, with an extensive range of substantially built out-houses, consisting of stables, coach-houses, bullock shed, poultry and fowl houses, store-room and cook-room—with a spacious court yard and cistern, with a sweet water well in the compound. The whole occupying about nine acres of land.

Plans of the dwelling-houses, together with those of the out-houses &c., may be seen, and all particulars ascertained, on applying at the Office of the undersigned.

M. E. MEHRJEE & Co.,
Bombay, 15th February 1866. 2, Forbes Street, Fort.

FOR SALE, at the Godowns of the undersigned, the following GUNS, of Messrs. Westley Richards & Co.'s manufacture:—

Breech-loading Carbines, with Moulds, and all complete. Rs. 150.
Double-barrel Guns, 12 Gauge. Rs. 300 and Rs. 250.
A Double-barrel Rifle, 16 Gauge. Rs. 750.
Cartridges, Rs. 55 per 1,000.
Caps, Rs. 6 per 1,000.

1st May 1866, EWART, LATHAM & Co.

HOUSES, &c., TO LET.

TO LET, at Poona, from the 1st of June next, a commodious BUNGALOW, near the Railway Station, now in the occupation of the Hon'ble RUSTOMJEE JAMSETJEE JEJEEBHOY. Apply to M. S. MOSES.

THREE HOUSES TO LET at Middle Colaba. For further particulars apply to No. 33, Middle Colaba, K. R. COLAH, Meadow Street, Fort.

TO LET, a commodious BUNGALOW on Malabar Hill, No. 91, lately in occupation of MR. C. LEGGETT, Solicitor, High Court. Apply to JEYSINGBHOY HUTTEESING, Fort, Bazaar Gate Street.

Bombay, 14th March 1866.

TO BE LET, from 1st April, the large HOUSE and PREMISES situated at Colaba, at present occupied by Cursetjee Furdoonjee, Esq. Apply to

GEORGE WHITLEY, Secretaries,
Bombay Reclamation Company (Limited).

7th March 1866.

TO LET, from the 1st proximo, a snug little COTTAGE in Mount Road, Mazagon, at present occupied by Mr. M. Roonan. For particulars apply to

SORABJEE JAMSETJEE JEJEEBHOY.

Bombay, 5th March 1866.

TO LET, for the season, FURNISHED BUNGALOWS on Matheran, Khandalla, and Mahableshwur Hills. Apply to N. SORABJEE & Co.,

11, Forbes Street. House & Commission Agents.

TO LET, from 15th March to 31st May, a well furnished commodious BUNGALOW on the Hill at Bandora. Rent moderate. Apply to "I. G. B." care of *Times of India*.

TO BE LET, (with immediate entry), an airy and commodious BUNGALOW at Malabar Hill, opposite to Colonel Ballard's Bungalow. Rent Rs. 400 a Month. Apply to "M. A," *Bombay Gazette* Office.

TO LET, a large tile roofed quadrangular SHED, on the property of the Mazagon Land and Reclamation Company (Limited), capable of holding about 300 Bullocks. For Rent and Terms apply to the Traffic Office at the Powder Works Bunder.

TO LET, an OFFICE on the First Floor in Apollo Street, opposite the Secretariate. Apply to Messrs. M. and M. HEERJEE & Co. in Elphinstone Circle, or to Messrs. JEHANGHIR NUSSERWANJEE & Co. in Apollo Street.

TO LET, (from 1st proximo) two ROOMS in No. 15, Apollo Street, now occupied by Messrs. Cohen & Co. N. SORABJEE & Co.,

11, Forbes Street. House & Commission Agents.

TO BE LET, from 1st March next, the commodious OFFICES and GODOWNS now occupied by Messrs. Stevens Bros., in Rampart Row. Applications to be made to the COMMERCIAL BANK.

TO LET, a large commodious BUNGALOW called the "BIRD CAGE," situate in Middle Colaba. Apply to N. SORABJEE & Co.,

11, Forbes Street. House and Commission Agents.

TO LET, FIRST STOREY OF HOUSE No., 7, Church Gate Street, "Lall Baugh," Parell, from 15th January 1866.

One Godown in Mody Street.

"Maldonga House" and "Ewart's Lodge" at Matheran.

Apply to MUNCHERJEE JAMSETJEE & SONS.

No. 9, Church Gate Street, 2nd January 1866.

TO LET (with immediate entry), the THIRD FLOOR of the House No. 17, in Church Street, lately occupied by Messrs. Thomas Randall & Co. Also, the FIRST FLOOR of the same House, lately occupied by the Indian Peninsula, London, and China Bank. Rooms may be separately let if required. Apply to Mr. NUSSERWANJEE BYRAMJEE, Secretary, Sir Jamsetjee Jejeebhoy Parsee Benevolent Institution, Hornby Row.

OFFICES OR GODOWNS, TO BE LET in the Fort. Apply to JAMSETJEE EDULJEE, No. 30, Apollo Street.

TO LET, several large OFFICES and GODOWNS on the 3rd and 4th Stories and Ground Floor of new buildings now in course of erection by CURSETJEE FURDOONJEE, Esq., at the Elphinstone Circle. Apply to Financial Association of India and China.

TO BE LET, the Offices on the second floor of 24, Rampart Row, lately occupied by Mr. Binks. Apply at the Joint Stock Corporation.

THE UNITED VICTORIA AND COLABA RECLAMATION AND PIER COMPANY (LIMITED).—TO LET, the DWELLING HOUSE situated at Colaba, next to the Gun Carriage Factory. Apply at the Office of the United Victoria and Colaba Reclamation and Pier Company, Apollo Street, Fort.

REMINGTON & Co.,
Secretaries and Treasurers.

TO BE LET, from 1st May next, an airy and commodious Upper Storey BUNGALOW, with Outhouses, situated at Back Bay, near the Marine Lines, and now occupied by Messrs. J. and W. Watson & Co. For particulars as to Rent, &c., apply to the undersigned at the Office of Messrs. M. E. Meherjee & Co., No. 2, Forbes Street.

SORABJEE PALLONJEE MEHERJEE.

Bombay, 10th March 1866.

TO LET, (with immediate possession) 1st and 3rd Floor of the HOUSE in No. 9, Hornby Row, fit for Offices or Dwelling-place. Apply to

N. SORABJEE & Co.,
11, Forbes Street. House & Commission Agents.

TO LET, (with immediate possession), several (small and large) HOUSES, in different localities, viz:—Colaba, Byculla, Mazagon, Chinchpoogly, Grant and Falkland Roads. Apply to N. SORABJEE & Co.,

11, Forbes Street. House and Commission Agents.

CHESSON AND WOODHALL'S LIBRARY.

24, MEADOW STREET, FORT.

NEW AND OTHER BOOKS.

RECEIVED BY THE STEAMER "RANGOON."

The Competition-Wallah. By G. O. Trevelyan...Rs.	4	8
Humorous Poems. By Oliver Wendell Holmes	1	8
Captain Gronow's Last Recollections, &c.	3	12
English Travellers and Italian Brigands; a Narrative of Capture and Captivity. 2 vols. By W. J. C. Moens	15	12
The Horse. By W. Youatt. With a Treatise on Draught. New revised and enlarged edition, 1866. By W. Watson, M. R. C. V. S.	10	0
The Treasury of Botany: a Popular Dictionary of the Vegetable Kingdom, &c. 2 vols. Illustrated. By John Lindley and Thos. Moore.	15	0
The Statesman's Year Book for 1866.	8	0
The Song Book. Words and Tunes from the best Poets and Musicians. Selected and arranged by John Hullah, Professor of Vocal Music in King's College, London.	3	12
Bhootan and the Story of the Dooar War, &c. &c. By Dr. Rennie, 20th Hussars	9	0
Notes on Cholera; its Nature and Treatment. By G. Johnson, M. D.	2	12
The Sunny South; or the Battle on the Bosphorus	1	8
The History and Principles of Banking; the Laws of the Currency, &c. By the late J. W. Gilbart, F. R. S., (vol. 4 of the Series)	10	8
Ten Years in Sarawak. 2 vols. By C. Brooke, Tuan Muda. With an introduction by H. H. the Rajah Sir Jas. Brooke	18	12
A Thousand Miles in the Rob Roy Canoe on Rivers and Lakes of Europe. By J. Macgregor, M.A., Trinity College, Cambridge	3	12
Beppo the Conscript. By T. A. Trollope	1	8
Castaway on the Auckland Isles: a Narrative of the Wreck of the *Grafton*, and of the Escape of the Crew after twenty months' suffering. From the Private Journal of Captain T. Musgrave. With some account of the Aucklands, by J. J. Shillinglaw	3	12
London Labour. &c. Vol. 3—Condition and Earnings of Those that Will Work, Cannot Work, and Will Not Work. By H. Mayhew	3	8
Carpenter's New Naval and Military Song Book	2	0
Ditto separate, in paper boards. Each	0	12
Debrett's Peerage for 1866. Illustrated	5	4
———Baronetage, Knightage, and House of Commons for 1866. Illustrated	5	4
The Season Ticket. By Sam Slick	1	8
A Practical Guide for British Shipmasters to United States Ports. By P. Edwards, H. M. Vice-Consul at New York	6	8
Scott's Bride of Lammermoor. 2 vols. Illustrated	7	0
Hart's Annual Royal Army List for 1866.	15	12
Livingstone's The Zambesi and its Tributaries, &c	15	12
Recreations of a Country Parson. First Series. Illustd.	9	8
Timbs's Club Life in London. 2 vols.	15	12
Dr. Rennie's Peking and the Pekingese. 2 vols.	18	0
Smith's Wealth of Nations. By J. R. McCulloch.	12	0
Essays and Sketches. By Cuthbert Bede	5	12
Adventures of Don Quixote de la Mancha. With 100 illustrations by A. R. Houghton, engraved by the Brothers Dalziel. Elegantly bound and gilt.	9	8
Letts's Scribbling Diary, No. [illegible], interleaved blotting paper.	2	0
Letts's Scribbling Diary, No. 34, interleaved blotting paper.	1	4
Photographic News Almanac, 1866.	0	12
Christy Minstrels' Songs. Complete in 1 vol.	8	4
Sir W. Scott's Quentin Durward, Ivanhoe, and Kenilworth. Each	0	12
Beeton's Book of Jokes	0	12
Smith's Common Words with Curious Derivations	2	12
Artemus Ward: his Book	0	12
———among the Mormons	0	12
Mrs. Candle's Curtain Lectures	0	12
Bow Bells. Vol. 3. New Series	5	0
Illustrated London News. Vol. 47, July to Dec.	14	8
——— Times. Vol. 7, July to Dec.	10	0
The Works of Shakespeare. Crown edn	3	0
Cowper's Poetical Works. Illustrated by H. Cameron	3	12
Wordsworth's ditto. Illustrated by K. Halswelle	3	12
Byron's ditto. Illustrated	3	12

15th March, 1866. CHESSON & WOODHALL.

USEFUL BOOKS JUST RECEIVED.

Mayne's Commentaries on the Penal Code ..Rs.	14	8
Williams's The Indian Insolvent Act	5	0
Hazelgrove's Vocabulary of Names of Military Stores, &c.	3	0
The Griffin's A. D. C. By Blunt Spurs (The best book extant on Diseases of Horses in India, and their Treatment)	12	8
Hull on Coffee Cultivation in India	6	0
Shortt on ditto ditto	4	8
Hints on ditto (from Bombay Miscellany.)	1	0
The Planter's Manual	3	8
Tea Cultivation in India	3	8
A Guide to Mahabuleshwar	2	0
A Pocket Ready Reckoner, for calculating Wages and Exchanges	4	8

15th March 1866. CHESSION & WOODHALL.

NOW READY.

THE BOMBAY DIRECTORY FOR 1866.

Seventeenth Year of Publication.

In One Handsome Volume, containing nearly
NINE HUNDRED PAGES.
PRICE—*Per Copy, Rs. 7, Cash.*

THE Directory contains a much greater amount of information than in any previous volume, the whole of which has been most carefully revised.

The Army List, with Military Pay and Allowances, will be found full of reliable information officially corrected up to a late date.

A MAP OF BOMBAY AND COLABA, showing the present and proposed Wharves and Reclamations.

OPINIONS OF THE PRESS.

THE BOMBAY ALMANAC issued from the *Bombay Gazette* Press is another of those yearly publications in which the Western Presidency is so far ahead of Calcutta. We have not yet heard when a Directory for this Presidency is likely to dawn upon its denizens. The compilers of a Directory on this side of India have, it is true, an excuse for delay, in the immense area over which their enquiries must extend, whilst Bombay being more compact has less work to do in a far smaller area. But even after making this allowance we think the delays which occur in Bengal are to be greatly regretted. But to return, the "Bombay Almanac" must yield the palm in printing and general 'get up' to the Calendar issued from the *Times of India* office. In information, however, it is fully equal if not superior to its rival, whilst it has the decided advantage of possessing an admirably arranged index.—*Bengal Hurkaru, Jan. 15.*

WE have to acknowledge the receipt of two Calendars and Directories from Bombay;—one from the *Bombay Gazette*, extremely neatly got up and well printed, full of the usual information.—*Englishman.*

WE have received the *Bombay Calendar and Directory for* 1866. It contains the general information usually to be found in such works, and is most admirably got up. We despair of seeing the like here, either in style, or punctuality.—*Indian Daily News.*

WE have to acknowledge with thanks the receipt of the Bombay Almanac printed and published at the *Bombay Gazette* Press, as also of the Bombay Calendar and Directory, published at the office of the *Times of India*. Both these publications are got up with extreme care and neatness, and are of a portable size: and both seem to contain all the information required in such a book of reference, without attaining the bulk of a London Post Office Directory. We would direct the attention of our Calcutta publishers to these works, which we think decidedly ahead of anything of the kind as yet produced in this country. For the benefit of those who do not require the larger works, a neat and handy abridgement of both has been issued at a cheap price.—*Indian Daily News, Jan. 12.*

THE *Bombay Gazette* Almanack for 1866 is an excellent Vade Macum both to the local and general reader, and is such a complete book of reference that it ought to be on the table as well of the man of business as the private gentleman. It is a goodly sized volume of nearly 850 pages, and is in every respect equal, if not superior, to its sixteen annual predecessors.—*Athenæum and Daily News, Jan. 6.*

THE *Gazette's* "Bombay Almanac" wears its old familiar look. It contains a sketch map of the Island and Town of Bombay. The army and other lists have been carefully compiled with the object of facilitating reference. This, especially in the case of the army, has been very much neglected of late years.—*Sindian, Jan. 24.*

WE have received with thanks a copy of the "Bombay Calendar and Directory for 1866." It is a very neat production and contains a great deal of very useful information. Copies may be obtained at the *Bombay Gazette* office.—*Mofussilite, Jan. 13.*

THE BOMBAY ALMANAC AND DIRECTORY.—We thankfully acknowledge the receipt of the *Bombay Almanac and Directory* for the ensuing year. It combines neatness of form and appearance together with the most valuable information; it contains a full and elaborate Postal Directory, information relating to the Customs Department, the various Insurance Companies, the Army List, the Bombay Civil List, and other information by far too numerous to mention. This book will doubtless be of the utmost value to the commercial community, the legal professions, together with the members of both services, Military and Civil. We strongly recommend this book to all persons engaged in business of any description where a book of reference is required.—*Poona Observer, December 30.*

THE BOMBAY ALMANAC FOR 1866.—We have to apologize to our friends of the *Bombay Gazette* Press, for having neglected to acknowledge the receipt of this very elegant, and useful work. To the merchant it is indispensable, and to all classes of the community it will ever form an instructive and agreeable companion. Its contents are both varied and accurate. The sections are consecutively arranged, and the matter is so concise, and, at the same time, so perspicuous, that a glance suffices to find what we seek. There is scarcely a subject, we can imagine, upon which something is not told. There is not a more useful book published than the Bombay Almanac. Its prices, in comparison to its value, is merely a nominal sum. It is an introduction to everybody and everything worth knowing; and as the production of an Indian publishing-house, reflects credit upon the resources of the *Bombay Gazette Press.*—*Deccan Herald, Jan. 29.*

WE are indebted to the courtesy of the spirited proprietor of the *Bombay Gazette* for a number of the "Bombay Almanack and Directory" for 1866. The typography, in clearness, neatness, and correctness, equals, if it does not surpass, anything of the kind we have ever seen, and is really most creditable to the Press of the *Gazette*. The binding and paper are excellent, but these are very subordinate considerations indeed when we come to speak of the copious contents, which embrace such a vast variety of subjects that our space would utterly fail us, were we to venture upon even a bare enumeration of them. Suffice it then to say, that the publication before us is replete with information on every point which should be noticed in a work of the kind. Not the least valuable portion of the Almanack are the Bombay Army and Civil Lists corrected up to 1st December 1865.—*Central India Times, Jan. 27.*

The Directory will be sent to any part of the United Kingdom direct if required at Rs. 8 per copy—*Cash.*

N. B.—The Calendar can be sent by post to any part of India for Six Annas, IF PREPAID. If sent Bearing the Postage charge will range from As. 8 to Rs. 1-8, according to distance. The Publisher cannot undertake to prepay the Postage, unless a previous remittance is made or Stamps to the amount necessary be furnish d. mbay Gazette Office, Fort.

SOUNDY & Co.,
7, RAMPART ROW.

SELF-PLAYING ORGANS.—Some beautiful sweet-toned Instruments by the best makers, with a good Selection of the best Airs. Full particulars, with names of Tunes played by each Instrument, furnished to intending purchasers, on application, or by post.

7 & 8, Rampart Row, Bombay. SOUNDY & Co.

A COMPLETE REVOLUTION IN THE ART OF MAKING COFFEE AND TEA.—LOYSEL'S PATENT HYDROSTATIC MACHINE will make instantaneously from 1 to 100,000 cups, with a saving of 50 per cent. in a novel, simple, expeditious, economic, elegant, and scientific manner; universally adopted in England and France as used at the House of Commons; the Clubs (the Reform, Conservative, Gresham, Law, etc. etc.) the London Tavern; Cremorne; the St. James; the London Crystal Palace; and most of the large establishments in the Metropolis.

OPINIONS OF THE PRESS.

"M. LOYSEL's Machine for making either Tea or Coffee is justly considered as one of the most complete inventions of its kind. No large public building, such as barracks, hospitals, prisons, &c., should be without it.—*The Times, April 14th,* 1857.

"THE Emperor has this day paid another visit to the 'Palais de l'Industrie,' which has been marked by an incident full of interest. His Majesty had remarked the apparatus 'Percolateur,' by means of which M. LOYSEL, civil engineer, can produce 2,000 cups per hour. The inventor took the liberty of offering a cup of the Coffee to his Majesty, who found it excellent, and deigned to converse with M. LOYSEL, with great attention, on this admirable invention.—*Le Pays, Journal de l'Empire, July 19th,* 1856.

"LOYSEL's Coffee Machine is well worthy of notice, from its great domestic utility; it is quite new to England, but in great vogue in France. It is at once simple and ingenious and its efficacy is tested by the excellent Coffee made by it."—*The Daily News, April 14th,* 1857.

"LOYSEL's Patent Machine has long been used both at the Crystal Palace and in Paris; it can make an almost incredible quantity of excellent Coffee or Tea in a few minutes."—*The Morning Herald, April 13th,* 1857.

The Patent Hydrostatic Urn can be used with the same success for making both Coffee and Tea, but it is necessary to use separate Urns, one for Coffee, another for Tea.

LIST OF PRICES.—*For Cash Prepayment.*

BLOCK TIN ELEGANT SEAMLESS URN, as bright as silver, not in the least liable to get out of order or become damaged in the course of wear and tear among native servants.

To hold one Pint, Extra strong, with measure	Rs.	10
To hold two Pints, with measure, and Extra strong	„	13
To hold three Pints, Extra strong and ornamented.	„	17
To hold four Pints, with measure	„	23
To hold six Pints, ornamented handles and filter	„	31

COPPER BRONZED, with Silver Plated Lever Tap, superior make and very handsome.—

To hold one Pint, Superior	Rs.	24
To hold two Pints, New model Extra finish	„	28
To hold three Pints	„	35

BRITANNIA METAL, warranted a superior article. The quality of this metal is hard, and resembles polished silver.

To hold one Pint, New model Extra funnel	Rs.	22
To hold two Pints, Superior Improved Pattern	„	30
To hold four Pints, Double filters	„	24

ELECTRO-PLATED, and richly engraved, very suitable for presents, being a novelty, at the same time a valuable and indispensable article of daily use—

To hold one Pint, Elegantly ornamented	Rs.	35
To hold two Pints	„	40
Do. Superior	„	45
To hold four Pints with double filters, etc., very handsomely finished	„	65

N. B.—The two last named Urns are well adapted for prizes among Sporting Gentlemen.

The demand for these Urns being very great, one particular kind may be unavoidably out of stock; in consequence Messrs. SOUNDY and Co. would feel obliged by constituents kindly stating if an approximate pattern or size to those ordered would be satisfactory. SOUNDY & Co.,

General Importers and Agents,
7 & 8, Rampart Row, Bombay.

COMMERCIAL INTELLIGENCE.

THE SHARE MARKET.

Tuesday Afternoon.

Back Bays close at 4,100 premium; Elphinstones 110; New do. 160 premium; Mazagons 1,200; Freres 475; United Victorias 2,250 per share; Bombay Bank shares 45½ premium; Commercials 10½ premium; Old Financials 3 discount. Market extremely depressed, and in favour of buyers.

BOMBAY DAILY BILL AND STOCK LIST.

EXCHANGE.

On what Place.	Terms.	Rates.
London Banks	6 months' sight	2s. 1 9/16d. to 2s. 1⅝d.
Do. Credits	Do. do.	2s. 1 11/16d. to 2s. 1¾d.
Do. Documents	Do. do.	2s 1⅞d. to 2s. 1 15/16d.
Calcutta	At sight	100½
Do.	30 days' sight	99¾
Do.	60 Do. do.	98¾
Madras	30 Do. do.	99
China	60 Do. do.	214

PRICE CURRENT, 19th March 1866.

COTTON at Colaba	Per candy.
Dhollera (April and May)	455 to 460
Bhownuggur and Mowa (New)	465 to 470
Surat and Broach (New)	460 to 465
Porebunder (New)	435 to 440
Veerawal (New)	435 to 440
Khandeish (New)	440 to 445
Dharwar (now ready)	490 to 495
Hinghunghaut (New)	470 to 475

WEEKLY REVIEW

Of the Bombay Money Market.

English telegrams received during the week still report an active business in Liverpool, which has maintained prices there, and raised quotations for the staple in this market. First messages were to the 9th instant, to hand on the 15th; there was then said to be a large business, and although demand was freely met, prices were very firm at 16½d. for Fair Dhollera. Telegrams since then advise a slightly weaker feeling, but prices show no change, our latest date being 15th instant, when Fair Dhollera was 16½d. The steadiness which prevailed in the Manchester market at the date of our last has been followed by an increased enquiry for Goods, with an advance in values, 7 lb. Shirtings being quoted 14s. 9d.

Piece Goods.—There has been considerable activity in this market during the week, owing to the continuance of improved prices in Liverpool and Manchester; quotations here are rather higher than in the previous week, but the market is very sensitive, and any adverse news from Liverpool would at once have the effect of again lowering them. Of *Manchester Grey Goods* we note sales of 40 inch 7lb. Shirting at Rs. 8 to Rs. 8-4, the bulk of transactions being at the former figure, and only a few clearances at the latter; 8½ lbs. have changed hands at from Rs. 10-2 to Rs. 10-4-6; all makes of 45 inch Shirting have been in good demand, owing to small supplies, and we hear of Rs. 8-14 being refused for 7lb. make. Madapollams have been more asked for, but owing to the advance in Calcutta holders are very firm, and business is therefore restricted; we quote Rs. 3-10 as the value of a good ordinary make. Twist within the last few days has been hardly so brisk.

Cotton.—There has been a very strong feeling in this market during the week, and prices have advanced from Rs. 10 to Rs. 15 on our last quotations. Within the last two days there is again a quieter feeling, but no change in value can be said to have taken place; the greater portion of the week's business has been on native account. Shipments show some falling off, the aggregate being 33,957 bales against 40,075 bales in the preceding week. We quote:—New Dhollera, Rs. 465 to 470; Broach, Rs. 460 to 465; Oomrawuttee Akote, Rs. 450 to 455; Hinghunghaut, Rs. 475 to 480; Sawginned Dharwar, Rs. 490 to 495.

Freights.—Business during the week has generally been done at lower rates, the demand for tonnage having fallen off to some extent; Cotton for the next two months should be going off in larger quantities, which will likely prevent any further decline at present. One low class ship was fixed for Liverpool on Monday at £1. We quote for Cotton to Liverpool:—Beginning £2 to £2-5-0; Going, £2-5-0 to £2-7-6, and occasionally £2-10-0.

Bank Return.—The Return for the past week, when compared with that of the previous week, shows the following changes:—

General Treasury Balance	Increase	Rs. 26,888
Deposits at Head Office	Increase	„ 19,40,772
Deposits at Branches	Increase	„ 2,63,974
Loans at H. O and Branches	Decrease	„ 2,58,941
Credit Accounts do. do	Increase	„ 2,56,664
Bills Discounted do. do.	Decrease	„ 49,719
Balances with Agents	Decrease	„ 37,288
Cash & Currency Notes at H. O.	Increase	„ 15,50,711
Do. do. at Branches	Increase	„ 7,03,526

Money.—There is little change to notice in our Money Market during the week, the demand having been chiefly for local requirements. The Mail, which arrived on the 14th instant, brought 32 lacs, and by the incoming steamer we look for at least a similar amount, telegrams having advised shipments to the extent of 30 lacs from Southampton alone. Exchange still keeps comparatively high; rates, however, are very steady.

The Bank Return for the week ending last Saturday again shows a large addition to the Head Office Cash Balance, arising, as in the previous week, from an increase to Deposits, notwithstanding a heavier drain upon this account, in consequence of the favourable Cotton advices. In accommodation there is a decrease of half a lac in Discounts; the changes in Loans and Credits almost balance. The total addition to the Cash Balance is 15½ lacs, Deposits being now 237 lacs, and Cash 105 lacs. The Government Reserve is again rather larger. At the Branches the recent withdrawal of Deposits appears to have ceased and an increase of over 2½ lacs has taken place during the week, the Cash Balance being at the same time increased 7 lacs, some supplies having been forwarded from the Head Office.

Government Securities have been very dull, and prices have experienced a further decline. We quote:—Fours, 87½; Fives, 102½; Five and a half, 107½. Latest Calcutta quotations are:—Fours, 88½ to 88¾; Fives, 102½ to 102¾; Five and a half, 108 to 108¾.

Exchange.—Rates for the out-going steamer opened firm at the closing quotations of last mail, and some sales of old Bank Paper were made at 2s. 1⅝d; similar paper is also reported to have been sold for the first mail in April at 2s. 1¾d. There has not been a very large business doing in Credits and Documents, and rates are a shade weaker since Monday. Yesterday's quotations were as follows: Bank 2s. 1 9/16d. to 2s. 1⅝d.; Credits 2s. 1 11/16d. to 2s. 1¾d.; Documents 2s. 1 13/16d. to 2s. 1 15/16d. Sight Bills on Calcutta are again firmer, we quote 100½, and for 60 day China Bills Rs. 213.

Shares have in a great measure been unsaleable during the week, except at a further reduction in price. Of Land Shares, Victorias have been the most steady, all the others having experienced more or less decline. Bank shares are also lower, and in very little demand. There has been rather more enquiry for New Elphinstones since Monday, and prices are tending upwards.

MILITARY.

ARRIVALS.—March 20.

Dalmahoy, Lieutenant, 1st Grenadier Regiment N. I., to join, from Surat.
Powlett, Lieutenant P. W., Bengal Staff Corps.
Hill, Captain, 1st Battalion 11th Foot, on leave, from Fyzabad.

DEPARTURES.—March 20.

Wyllie, Surgeon Major, Medical Department, on duty, to Ahmedabad.
Dalmahoy, Lieutenant, 1st Grenadier Regiment N. I., to join, to Aden.

SHIPPING.

ARRIVALS.

Mar.			
20	Comorin (s)	Taunton	Kurrachee, March 17.
	Nile	Bristow	Mauritius, Jan. 31.
	Anais Emma	—	Mauritius.
	Leonides	—	Calcutta.

DEPARTURES.

Mar.			
20	Krishna (s)	Morrison	Aden and Suez.
	Protector	Townsend	Liverpool.
	Passe Partout	Parrett	Kurrachee.

PASSENGERS ARRIVED.

Per *Comorin.*—Captain E. Forster, and Miss Wilkin.

The barque *Thetis*, Pytz, bound to Liverpool, obtained her port clearance yesterday.

The following vessels began to load yesterday:—
S. S. *Oorna*, for Malabar Coast.
S. S. *Phlox*, for Cutch.
Ship *Western Belle*, for Liverpool.
Ship *Amazon*, for Liverpool.

MADRAS.

Arrival.—March 14th, screw steamer *Nemesis*, from Calcutta.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

FOR CALCUTTA DIRECT.

THE fast sailing British Ship "REGINA," 800 Tons Register, Brady, Master, will have immediate despatch for the above Port. For Freight apply at the Office of
BUTTONJEE EDULJEE,
Gun Bara Lane, Fort.
Bombay, 20th March 1866.

WANTED, part of a HOUSE, unfurnished, or a small BUNGALOW, Cumballa, Malabar Hill, or Breach Candy preferred. Address "R. C.," Office of this Paper.

TO LET, from the 1st May next, on Malabar Hill, a commodious BUNGALOW, now in the occupation of Colonel Barr. Apply to M. S. MOSES.

TO LET, extensive OFFICES & GODOWNS in the Sassoon Buildings, Elphinstone Circle. Apply to Messrs. DAVID SASSOON & Co.
15th March 1866.

OFFICES AND GODOWNS TO LET, the PREMISES at 4, Hornby Row, lately occupied by the National Bank of India (Limited). Apply to the Agent, National Bank of India (Limited).
9, Rampart Row.

NOTICE.—I have THIS DAY established myself as a GENERAL MERCHANT and COMMISSION AGENT, carrying on business under the firm and style of E. de CREPELENE & Co.

I have also authorized Mr. G. W. LEWIS to sign the firm by procuration.

E. de CREPELENE.
Bombay, 21st March 1866.

BOUQUET OR DESSERT PAPERS, either Oval or Round, beautifully stamped and embossed. Cash per dozen ... Rs. 1 8
Also, Lace Paper in strips 2 feet long and 2 inches wide. Cash per dozen strips ... 1 0
Rampart Row. SOUNDY & Co.

LUND'S EVER-POINTED PENCILS, with Patent Screw Slide, and sufficient lead to last a year.
Small size for waistcoat pocket ... Rs. 1 0
Large size for desk or writing table ... „ 1 8
Boxes of leads for replenishing the Pencils ... „ 1 0

⁂ Up-country constituents will please send Postage Stamps for the amount, and 2 annas extra for postage of pencil.
Rampart Row. SOUNDY & Co.

ROYAL EAST INDIAN MARINE INSURANCE COMPANY, IN LIQUIDATION.—NOTICE is hereby given, that a first distribution of the ASSETS of the above Company, at the rate of Fifty-five Rupees per Share, will be payable to Registered Shareholders at the Office of the undersigned, No. 2, Nesbit Lane, on and after Second of April next.
LAWRENCE ROBERTSON, Liquidator.
Bombay, 20th March 1866.

NOTICE.—LOST, between Moombadavee and Kalbadavee Road, a Bombay Currency Note of Rupees 1,000, bearing No. C/14 43156. Whoever will give information about the same to the undersigned will receive a reward of Rupees One Hundred. The payment of the above has been already stopped.

શુકમળ શુરાના, મામાદેવી.
SOOKMULL SOORANA,
Living opposite the Moombadavee Chowkey.
Bombay, 20th March 1866.

TINNEVELLY PRESS COMPANY (LIMITED).—At an ORDINARY GENERAL MEETING of the Shareholders of this Company, held yesterday, at 3 P. M., at the Office of the Secretaries, No. 5, Meadow Street, the following business was transacted:—

1. The Directors' Report and Balance Sheet made up to 31st December last were adopted.
2. Karsondass Madhavadass, Esquire, was elected a Director in the room of Merwanjee Nusserwanjee Bhownuggur, Esquire, resigned.
3. Mr. S. W. Read was re-elected Auditor for the ensuing twelve months.

VOLKART, BROTHERS & Co.,
Bombay, 21st March 1866. Secretaries and Treasurers.

NOTICE is hereby given, that SEALED TENDERS will be received by the Executive Commissariat Officer at Bombay, at 1 P. M., on FRIDAY the 23rd instant, for the supply of, up to 200 Hogsheads of Malt Liquor PALE ALE or PORTER, of first quality, for the use of the Troops.

No reason will be assigned for the rejection of any Tender.

A. W. LUCAS, Lieut.-Col.,
Executive Commissariat Officer at the Presidency.
Bombay, Executive Commissariat Office, 20th March 1866.

THE BOMBAY & KATTIAWAR FINANCIAL AND COMMERCIAL ASSOCIATION (LIMITED).—NOTICE.—An EXTRAORDINARY GENERAL MEETING of the Shareholders of the above Association will be held at the Registered Office on FRIDAY the 6th April next, at 2 P. M., when at the requisition of certain Shareholders the following Proposition will be submitted:—

1. That Clauses 49 and 50 should be amended by inserting that instead of a Shareholder holding 50 Shares to qualify him to be a Director, a Shareholder holding 20 Shares will be eligible to the Office of Director, provided that the same number of Shares have been registered in the Register of Shareholders for three weeks instead of three months.

The Meeting will then be continued and the following Propositions submitted by the Directory:—

1. That the affairs of the Association be voluntarily wound up.
2. That two Liquidators be appointed and remuneration fixed.

By order of the Directors,
SAMUEL LAVILLE, Secretary.
Bombay, 20th March 1866.

NOTICE.—The undermentioned Establishments will be closed on FRIDAY and SATURDAY, the 30th and 31st instant, on account of the EASTER HOLIDAYS:—

For the Oriental Bank Corporation,
JOHN SKINNER, Agent.
For the Agra and Masterman's Bank (Limited),
J. W. H. ILBERY, Manager.
For the Commercial Bank Corporation of India and the East,
J. BEATTIE, Agent.
For the Chartered Mercantile Bank of I., L., and China,
R. CAMPBELL, Agent.
For the Chartered Bank of India, Australia, and China,
JAMES DOUGLAS, Agent.
For the Central Bank of Western India,
EDWIN HEYCOCK, Manager.
For the Bank of Hindustan, China, and Japan (Limited),
A. THOMSON, Manager.
For the Agency of the Comptoir D'Escompte de Paris,
OTTO MULLER, Manager.
For the Royal Bank of India,
JAMES HOSSACK, Manager.
For the Bank of India,
JOHN GRAY, Manager.
For the Asiatic Banking Corporation,
R. H. BAKER, Sub-Agent.
For the Bombay Presidency Bank (Limited),
ROBERT J. PRINGLE, Manager.
For the East India Bank,
E. H. WALLACE, Manager.
For the Alliance Bank of Bombay (Limited),
SAMUEL W. READ, Acting Manager.
For the Delhi and London Bank (Limited),
W. B. THOMPSON, Manager.
For the Bombay City Bank (Limited),
D. McCULLOCH, Manager.
For the National Bank of India (Limited),
JAMES WINDRAM, Agent.
For the London and Bombay Bank and General Financial and Insurance Agency Corporation (Limited),
P. H. HOWLETT, Manager.

NOTICE OF REMOVAL.—JOHN BURN, Civil, Military, and Naval Tailor, Habit Maker, Hatter, Hosier, and General Outfitter, in returning his grateful thanks to his numerous Customers and the Public generally for their past favours, begs respectfully to inform them that he has removed to more commodious premises opposite the Bank of Bombay, where he is prepared to show a large, new, and extensive Stock of the above Goods.

J. B. call special attention to his large and varied stock of Broad Cloths, Fancy Mixtures, Tweeds, Angolas and other Fancy Trouserings and Vestings, all recently and carefully selected from the most eminent manufacturers in the Home and Continental markets. Gentlemen may rest assured that every article made to measure will be found unrivalled in value, style, and perfect fitting.

The following list will convey an idea of a portion of the extensive stock:—

Tweed Suits for the Overland journey, Rs. 30.
Angola Suits, from Rs. 35 to 50.
Dress Suits, from Rs. 80 to 100.
New Lounging Coats, Rs. 30 to 40.
Angola Trousers, Rs. 12, 14, 16 to 20.
Woollen Cord Riding Breeches and Trousers, Rs. 20 to 30.
New Elphinstone Shirts, Rs. 50 per half dozen.
Best all Wool Shirts, Rs. 10.
Best Silk and Wool Cloth, Rs. 10-8.
Best Silk and Wool Sleeping Suits, Rs. 20.
New Elphinstone ditto ditto, Rs. 20.
Gents' Dress White Shirts, "very fine," Rs. 70.
The Improved Corazza Shirts, Rs. 50 per dozen.
White and Coloured Long Cloth Shirt, Rs. 24 per dozen.
3,000 dozen Linen Collars in all the new shapes, from Rs. 6 per dozen.
An endless assortment of Hosiery, from Rs. 5 per dozen.
White and Coloured Kid Gloves.
Dogskin, Buckskin and Doeskin Gloves.
An immense assortment of Scarfs and Ties.
Overland Trunks in all sizes.
Christy's best Silk and Drab Hats.
Ellwood's Helmets and Shooting Hats.
Railway Rugs.
Best Witney Blankets.
Turkish Towels in 3 sizes.
Huckaback Towels.

N. B.—Up Country orders will receive prompt attention and early dispatch. Cards for self-measurement and sample sent post free.
Bombay, 20th March 1866.

AMATEUR CONCERT AT GOVERNMENT HOUSE, PARELL, THIS EVENING, WEDNESDAY, 21st March 1866.—By the kind permission, and under the patronage, of H. E. Sir BARTLE and Lady FRERE, a CONCERT will be given at Government House, Parell, in aid of the Cathedral Organ Fund, by Amateurs and Members of the Choir, THIS EVENING, WEDNESDAY.

Committee.

Rev. W. K. Fletcher.	E. I. Howard, Esq.
L. H. Bayley, Esq.	R. Ryrie, Esq.
F. S. Chapman, Esq.	R. L. Tracey, Esq.
Dr. R. S. Sinclair.	Lieut. J. Dowden, R. E.
D. Trevor Roper, Esq.	

Tickets, Rupees 7 each, may be obtained through the Committee, or from Messrs. SOUNDY & Co.
To commence at 8-45 P. M.
March, 1866

LATEST DATES RECEIVED.

Aden	Mar. 6	Kurrachee	Mar. 16
Agra	Mar. 15	Lahore	Mar. 13
Allahabad	Mar. 14	London	Feb. 19
Australia	Jan. 26	Mauritius	Feb. 17
Alexandria	Feb. 26	Madras	Mar. 15
Bangalore	Mar. 14	Malta	Feb. 26
Calcutta	Mar. 14	Meerut	Mar. 13
Cape	Jan. 18	Ootacamund	Mar. 8
Ceylon	Mar. 2	Oudh	Mar. 14
Cochin	Feb. 24	Penang	Feb. 25
Delhi	Mar. 15	Punjaub	Mar. 7
France	Feb. 20	Suez	Mar. 1
Hongkong	Feb. 15	Singapore	Feb. 28

CALENDAR.—March 1866.

PHASES OF THE MOON.
First Quarter, Friday ..23rd 5h. 53m. P.M.
Full Moon, Saturday ..31st 9h. 22m. A.M.

Days	Dates.	Sundays, Festivals, &c.	Sun Rises. h. m.	Sun Sets. h. m.	High Water Bombay Harbour. Morn. h. m.	High Water Bombay Harbour. Even. h. m.	Evening Gun.
Wed.	21	Sun enters Aries, Spring commences at 0-46 A. M.	6 5	6 10	1 45	2 9	19th March 1866. Time 9h. 1m. 29s. 0.
Thurs.	22	Night lasts 11-54.	6 4	6 10	2 35	3 1	
Fri.	23	Moon First Quarter at 5-53 P. M.	6 3	6 10	3 31	4 3	
Sat.	24	Mars sets at 6-38 P. M.	6 2	6 11	4 42	5 19	
Sun.	25	Annunciation—Lady Day—Palm Sunday.	6 1	6 11	6 2	6 44	
Mon.	26	Mercury at greatest elongation 18° 41' E. 8-24 P.M.	6 1	6 11	7 21	7 56	
Tues.	27	Saturn rises at 8-4 P.M.	6 0	6 11	8 26	8 53	

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The Bombay Gazette.

WEDNESDAY, MARCH 21, 1866.

On looking over the *Army List*, one cannot help being surprised at the inequality of the working of the purchase system in the British army. To ensure rank and promotion in the service, it is absolutely necessary that a man who joins it must have money. He may have all the qualifications which an officer is required to possess; he may be well born, well educated, virtuous, brave, an adept in the art of war, but unless he is possessed of the circulating medium, and his name appear in the Quarterly Return of officers for promotion, with the name of the party who has the money on his behalf therein set forth, or distinguish himself in action, he may remain long enough in subordinate position. Again, a young man may join who has none of the qualifications we have described, or, having them, has them not in a high state of development, but who, having a large balance at his banker's, makes flying leaps to rank over the heads of his less fortunate, but more gifted, comrades. He may be dull at his drill, he may be a torment to the Adjutant, and the bewailed of the regimental Sergeant Major and the Drill Sergeant, and be as ignorant of the contents of the "Red Book" as mortal man can be; but if his banker's book shows on the credit side, and vacancies occur in his regiment, he is the lucky possessor of the step which is beyond the reach of so many, and which they could take with infinitely more credit to their regiment, to the service, and to their sovereign.

In war time, of course, the evil is not so great, for vacancies are more frequent and purchasing less; but in "piping times of peace," when all is settled and quiet, and regiments only move from one station to another yearly, it seems very hard, when some "rich fellow" from whim, or in disgust, or falling in love, or any other cause, retires and leaves a "step" open for purchase, to find the dunce or the Dundreary, with the money, striding over men who have all the ability he lacks, and yet lack his money; In every regiment in the service this is daily occurring.

Take almost any page in the *Army List*, and running your eye over the number of years' of service of each rank, you will be astonished at the disparity in service and the disparity in rank. At random we take one regiment, and we find the Major with nine years' service, the senior Captain with twelve, and the senior Lieutenant with eleven. The senior Captain's Cornetcy is given him in 1852, the senior Lieutenant's in 1853, and the Major's in 1855. While the senior Captain and the senior Lieutenant were doing the State good service in the Crimea, the Major was under the fostering care of the Riding Master at Brighton. While the senior Lieutenant was marching with his regiment across the desert in 1854, the Major was promenading Regent-street in a short jacket and turn-down collars, and knew as much of the service as a dog is supposed to know of his paternal ancestor. The second Captain has six years' service, and got his Cornetcy in 1857, four years after the senior Lieutenant; and when the senior Lieutenant was in picket somewhere near the Eagle-tablet ravine, looking out for the three rockets which were to be the signal for the Cavalry to advance in support of the guns at Tchernaya, the second Captain was telling ghost stories, or hearing them told, in the dormitory of an educational establishment. Yet moreover the senior Captain obtained his Captaincy in 1857, fifteen days before the gentleman who stands next in rank to him in the regiment, received his first commission! The senior Captain can count his engagements and skirmishes by the score, and will carry the scars of hand-to-hand encounters to his grave; his next in command can only reckon his engagements by those of the ball-room, and his hand-to-hand encounters with fair ladies in a dance. And yet he treads closely on the heels of his immediate senior, and will, "all Lombard-street to a China orange," command the regiment before him. Let us turn to another regiment, and we find the senior Captain of that regiment in possession of his Ensigncy before our Major of nine years' service was born.

The instances we have given are to be had by the hundred, but are quite sufficient for our purpose, which is to show that the purchase system works most injuriously in the service, and that it is the cause of nearly all the heart-burnings and bickerings which arise and exist in it: that is, if we say that the service belong to the nation, and which ought to be made as much as possible perfect, and not to the class of officers who invest their money in it, and who lay out sums for their promotion as speculations, and look upon their daily pay as so much percentage, exactly as they would look upon the receipt of interest on a mortgage, or their dividend from the fund. Their increase of pay and their accession of rank may be very pleasing to them, and they congratulate themselves upon the investment which has given them social position and regimental rank, besides a return for their money; but their congratulations are gained at the expense of their less fortunate brethren.

It is a sham presenting a brave non-commissioned officer with a commission and stopping short with money for an out-fit and the price of a horse; letting him by patience attain his Lieutenancy, and by the time he has done so, the Cornet or Ensign whom he drilled is the Captain of his troop or company—perhaps the pension field officer of his regiment. The man who looks upon this and knows he cannot avoid it, and will never be able to avoid it while he remains in the service, must be of an equable temper, indeed. He is aware that he possesses all the qualifications necessary for the highest rank in his regiment, and he may be able to handle a brigade as well as a soldier can his rifle, but he is poor. There is no hope for him. He may indeed look forward to advancement in his profession by seniority, but his death-bed finds a disheartened and disappointed man.

With young gentlemen who have only the value of their first commission to start life with, and a small annual allowance in addition to their pay, it is still worse. They have all the wants of their class without the means of gratifying them; they are inducted into expensive habits, and social degradation too often follows upon their want of the means of keeping pace with their more lucky neighbours. They see themselves outstripped, by the aid of money, in the race for rank; they lose heart and abandon themselves to the moody carelessness of despair. They have chosen a profession in which money, in peace times, at all events, can far outvie talent, and may fairly be said to be the *sine qua non*, in the service.

It is here needless to hint at the discussions which could be quelled by the introduction of another system of promotion in the service, or in the amelioration of the present. Either make it incumbent upon the candidate for a commission to possess sufficient money to ensure his advancement as vacancies occur, or do away with the purchase system altogether. We have brave sailors—brave marines; we have engineers and artillery, the boast of our country; and our navy is the wonder of the world. There is no purchase system with them, and why so anomalous a system should be in vogue in the army, it passes all common understanding to say. Why not follow the French plan: let every officer and soldier know and feel that he carries the Marshal's baton in his pocket, and that promotion depends upon merit, *not* money.

Further on will be found some State papers containing the terms of the Treaty and agreement concluded with the Bhootanese, together with a dispatch from Sir Charles Wood containing the views of the Home Government in detail.

LATEST NEWS.

By Indian Telegram.

VIZAGAPATAM, 16th March.
Steamer *Punjaub*, from Coconada, anchored.

VIZAGAPATAM, 19th March.
Steamer *India*, from Bimlipatam, anchored.

GALLE, 19th March.
Mail steamer *Salsette*, from Bombay, signalled.

CANNANORE, 19th March.
Steamer *Asia* sailed for Mangalore.

BOMBAY.

Telegraphic communication between Bombay and Kurrachee was reported perfect at 8 P. M. yesterday.

Mr. Chatfield, of the Oxford University, has, we understand, been appointed Principal of the Elphinstone College.

It is rumoured, with what truth we know not, that the Hon'ble Rustomjee Jamsetjee Jejeebhoy intends resigning his appointment in the Legislative Council. If this report be true, all we can say is, that we are sorry for it.

We are informed that Rao Bahadoor Gopalrao Hurry Deshmook, Acting Third Judge of the Court of Small Causes at Bombay, has been appointed Judge of the Small Cause Court at Ahmedabad.

We understand that Rao Bahadoor Junardhun Wassoodewjee, late a Judge of the High Court, and at present Acting Judge of the Small Cause Court at Ahmedabad, has been appointed Judge of the Small Cause Court at Poona.

Time intervals of messages received from Kurrachee between 6 P. M. of the 19th and 6 P. M. of the 20th March: max. 21 hours 45 minutes; min. 5 hours 10 minutes.

Latest dates of private telegrams received from Europe by the Indo-European line up to 8 P. M. yesterday, from the Continent of Europe 15th, and the United Kingdom 16th March.

Consequent on the Contractor's train crossing the Wurdah, the old Nachengaon Dak Bungalow has been closed. A temporary Dak Bungalow, with three rooms, has been opened for the accommodation of travellers at the Kowtah Railway Station, close to the Wurdah River. It is as well intending travellers should be made acquainted with this fact, as it may save them considerable trouble and annoyance.

An inquest was held yesterday at the Jamsetjee Hospital concerning the death of a Hindoo labourer named Yassoo Hunmunta. It appears that, on Saturday last, at 9 A. M., the deceased was sitting in the quarry-hole at the foot of Nowrojee Hill, when a projecting block of rock, weighing about four or five maunds, fell on him. He was immediately conveyed to the Jamsetjee Hospital, where he expired on Monday night. The jury returned a verdict of accidental death.

Criminal Breach of Trust.—Yesterday Mr. Charles James Groom, merchant, Church Lane, applied to the Senior Magistrate for a warrant for the arrest of a peon recently in his employ named Wigoon. The applicant stated that on Saturday last he entrusted the peon with a hoondee for Rs. 250, drawn on Govindass Rughoonathdass, to get cashed; but as he had not returned he (Mr. Groom) made inquiries and ascertained that after cashing the bill he had absconded. A warrant was granted for his apprehension.

In the *Central Provinces Gazette* of the 17th instant, we read that fourteen currency notes of the Nagpore Circle, value Rs. 700, have been lost in transit, between Seonee and Kamptee. Immediately under this notice is another stating that three ten rupee notes have been lost between Raepore and Nagpore; and again following this comes a third advertisement announcing the loss of a fifty rupee note between Bhundara and Nagpore. Letter-carrying must be on a very insecure footing in the Central Provinces for robberies to occur in this wholesale manner.

We have been informed that some discontent is prevailing among that section of the community which are called, "Europe and wholesale shop-keepers," by the unfair application of the new Municipal Act. They complain that the Municipal authorities have not taken due care to classify the business-men, as the Act requires to be done, several individuals having been served with a Bill of Rs. 12; while others, belonging to the same class and carrying on business perhaps on a lower scale, are required to pay Rs. 50. The imposition of a new tax is apt enough to produce bitter feelings among those who come under its immediate force, and to reconcile them to it it is well to see that the working of the Act with regard to all concerned is carried out impartially.

Mysterious Death.—The Hindoo, Ramjee Visram, whose dying declaration was taken on Sunday last by Mr. F. L. Brown, died on the night of Monday last in the Jamsetjee Hospital from injuries which he declared were inflicted upon him by four police sepoys. The *post mortem* examination by Dr. Hojel in a measure corroborates the fact of the man having died from the injuries he received, for the Doctor says, the 5th, 6th, 7th, and 8th ribs on the right side were broken, and the ends of the two latter ribs had pierced and lacerated the liver in a frightful manner, causing a great quantity of blood to be effused into the cavity of the abdomen; and that such injuries might have resulted from a severe beating with a heavy blunt weapon. A Coroner's inquest was held on the body yesterday, which has been adjourned until to-morrow.

Exemption from service on the Jury.—The Hon'ble Mr. Bayley, Advocate General, instructed by Mr. Cleveland, the Crown Solicitor, applied yesterday to the Hon'ble Mr. Justice Westropp, for an order that Mr. Charles Cook and Mr John Fido, engineers in the Bombay Mint, who had been summoned as common jurors, might be exempted from service on the jury during the present Sessions. The ground on which the application was based, were that the services of these gentlemen were urgently required at the Mint, and that they could not be dispensed with, without detriment to the public service. His Lordship required that an affidavit to this effect should be made by the Mint Master. Later in the day the application was renewed by Mr. Fergusson on behalf of the Advocate General, who was at the time engaged in another Court, and an affidavit by Mr. Hynes, Assistant Mint Master, to the effect above indicated, was read to His Lordship, who then ordered that Messrs. Cook and Fido be exempted from service on the jury at the present Sessions, on the ground that it would be detrimental to the public service to require their attendance.

A Marwarree's Trick.—On Tuesday, last week, Mr. William Carr, a foreman employed at the Reclamation Company's works at Mazagon, laid an information before Mr. Dosabhoy Framjee, at the Fort Police Court, charging a Marwarree money lender, named Pemma Mota, under the 210th section of the Penal Code, with cheating, by causing a decree of the Small Cause Court to be issued against him for an alleged debt for Rs. 300 after it had been paid. From Mr. Carr's information it would appear that in January last year, in conjunction with a Mr. John Fennell, he gave to Pemma Mota and his partners a joint promissory note for Rs. 300. Several instalments were paid on the note, and eventually Mr. Carr and Mr. Fennell were sued for two instalments in the Small Cause Court for the balance,—Rs 89—8 including. On the 1st or 2nd of August, money, together with Rs. 60 for the remaining instalments, was paid and the debt cleared off. The Marwarree then returned the promissory note. This settlement took place in the Marwarree's shop in Mazagon in the presence of Mr. Henry Towers and Mr. Lacy. Notwithstanding this, however, on the 24th of February last Mr. Carr was arrested on a warrant from the Small Cause Court at the instance of the Marwarree, for Rs. 9-8, on account of the verdict previously given. This money he paid under protest, and now asked for a warrant for the Marwarree's apprehension.

The case came on for hearing on Monday last, when Mr Barton, barrister at-law, appeared for the prosecution, and Dr. Dallas for the defence. The only point in dispute was, whether the sum for which a judgment had been obtained in the Small Cause Court had been paid or not; and after hearing evidence at considerable length on both side His Worship took time to consider.

Yesterday, in giving his decision, His Worship said it was not for him to pronounce an opinion upon the merits of the case, as it would be decided by a higher tribunal. Dr. Dallas had made an elaborate speech on behalf of the prisoner, and had argued most ably on the attention of the Court all that could be said in his client's favour. A great deal could be said on both sides, but he (Mr. Dosabhoy) would not prejudice the case one way or the other by any remarks of his own. This much, however, was clear, that either the prisoner, by the most barefaced cunning, had defrauded a person belonging to a class of Europeans who are most irregular and careless in their business habits, or that three Europeans had by deliberate perjury attempted to ruin the prisoner. His duty in the matter was therefore perfectly plain, and he thought that the safest course would be to commit the case for trial at the High Court.

Sensible to the Last.—A "Jack Ashore" was brought before Mr. Branson yesterday, charged with being drunk and incapable. He confessed the drunkenness, but denied the incapacity, inasmuch as he said that "as how," he couldn't find his way about, and delivered himself over to a constable "fur to be took care on." He was fined two rupees.—*Bengal Hurkaru, March 11.*

GREAT INDIAN PENINSULA RAILWAY.

Statement of Traffic for the week ending 11th March 1866.

OPEN 702¼ MILES.

Coaching	Rs.	68,143	11	9
Merchandize	„	356,282	6	3
Electric Telegraph	„	642	0	0
Earth &c. Trains	„	11,334	3	6
Total	Rs.	436,402	5	6

SECOND REPORT ON THE BILL FOR RELIEF OF INSOLVENT DEBTORS.

The immediate purpose for which the Bill has been referred to the present Committee is to consider the modifications required by Mr. Officiating Secretary Cust's letter of the 6th December 1864. That letter conveys the opinion of the Governor General that the provision in Section IV. for rules to be prescribed by the High Court is not within the competency of the Council of Bombay under the terms of the Letters Patent constituting the High Court, and remarks also upon the necessity for making provision for the salaries and other expenses of the appointments to be created by the Bill.

The Committee, whilst differing in opinion as to the necessity and expediency of enacting an Insolvency Law for the Mofussil, are agreed in thinking that any such Law if passed should be passed by the Council of the Governor General of India. The perusal of Mr. Secretary Cust's letter has led the Committee to that conclusion. But there are other reasons besides those suggested by that letter which render it expedient that the subject should come before a Council having power to legislate for the whole of India. It is highly desirable, for instance, that any order vesting in an Official Assignee the estate of a Petitioner under the Act should apply to all his estate, wherever situated in India. It is also desirable that the provisions of such Sections as XLVII. and LIII. of the amended Bill should clearly bind all Courts of Justice in India, whether within the limits of this Presidency or beyond those limits.

The Committee are not agreed in their recommendation as to the course which the Council should pursue with reference to the Bill. One of them is of opinion that a second reference should be made to the Governor General of India on the subject of the amended Bill, and that pending the receipt of a reply to that reference the further proceeding with the Bill should be adjourned, whilst the other member of the Committee is of opinion that the Council should proceed no further with the Bill, but should allow the Bill to be withdrawn.

W. F. Marriott.
J. S. White.

THE SIR JAMSETJEE JEJEEBHOY PARSEE BENEVOLENT INSTITUTION.

The annual distribution of prizes to the pupils of the Sir Jamsetjee Jejeebhoy Parsee Benevolent Institution took place yesterday afternoon in the Town Hall. The assemblage of pupils—both boys and girls—and of native gentlemen, with a few ladies, was exceedingly large and brilliant; and a considerable number of European ladies and gentlemen were also present. His Excellency Sir Bartle Frere presided, and Lady Frere and the Misses Frere were amongst the company.

Mr. Scorgie, the Principal of the Institution, read the seventeenth annual report, which showed that the number of boys belonging to the schools in Bombay was 928, and in the Mofussil 819, and that there were also about 1,090 girls, making a total of nearly 2,900 children who were receiving a sound and useful education at the schools of the Institution. The schools, it appears from the report, are open to all Parsee children free of charge, but from those who can really afford to pay, and are willing to do so, a small fee is received. There are at present about 30 pupils in the Central School and 6 in the Branch Schools who pay fees, the amount thus raised being about Rs. 50 per mensem. "The studies," says the report, "have been kept up to the same standard as last year, and in some cases advanced. In the early part of the year the whole of the senior division of the first class left for situations in Banks and offices. The great difficulty we have to contend with, in carrying education higher, is the inability of the boys to continue long enough at school. The expense of living is so high, that they embrace the first opening which offers itself and leave the school. As a proof of this I may mention that the Honorable Mr. Rustomjee established two, and Mr. Cursetjee Furdoonjee one, scholarship, with a view to assist those students of the Institution, who had passed the Matriculation Examination, to continue and extend their studies at Elphinstone College, and those scholarships have all been resigned during the year by the holders, who have been able to obtain more remunerative employment." Capt. Waddington, the Educational Inspector of the Central Division, in his report to the Punchayet, expressed his opinion that the schools of the institution were "on the whole in a very efficient and satisfactory state." Of the girls' schools Captain Waddington "was able to report most favourably."

A number of boys were briefly examined in English. They first recited, in turn, portions of Goldsmith's "Deserted Village," and afterwards were questioned on historical subjects by the Rev. Mr. Aitken. They evidently possessed a capital knowledge of English, and altogether acquitted themselves most satisfactorily. This was followed by a Gujarati examination of a number of handsome and well behaved young girls, which was perhaps of a still more interesting character; and it was particularly pleasing,—though the performance might not be quite in keeping with European notions of music—to hear them chanting the melodies of their own homes. The prizes were afterwards distributed, Sir Bartle presenting those of the boys, and Lady Frere those of the girls.

His Excellency then rose and expressed the sense of pleasure which he, in common no doubt with the rest of the visitors, had experienced from witnessing the proceedings which had just taken place and seeing so many boys and girls who were receiving a useful education at the great free schools founded by the Parsee community. He must take the opportunity of expressing to Lady Avabye his satisfaction in finding that after so many years of existence these schools showed such signs of vitality as were indicated in the report they had heard read. He had not had time to study the report with such attention as he should wish to give to subjects of that kind, but there were facts mentioned in it which he thought must strike any one who heard it. These schools appeared to have taken a deep and permanent root among the educational institutions of this part of India, and would hereafter, he trusted, be followed by many schools of the same kind, founded with similar objects, and which would in future years do for the great middle classes of the Parsee community what had been done by similar institutions for the middle classes of England; for he need not remind them that it was to institutions of that kind that the great middle classes of England during nearly two centuries had owed the greater part of the education they received. In the Punchayet which had the charge of these schools there was the great element of conservative strength which was afforded by a trust—such a trust as had kept the great free schools of England in existence during so many centuries; and he hoped that gentlemen who visited England from among the Parsee community would take the opportunity of looking to the circumstances of similar institutions in Europe and thus guard themselves against dangers which beset institutions of this kind from two different sources. There was of course the danger on the one hand that by making the education, he would not say too good, but rather in advance of the class for which it was intended, what was originally destined by the founders for one class—and that the poorer class of the community—should become appropriated to those who could pay for their education. Now that, he trusted, would not be the case in this community, because, besides the constant care which would be exercised over the Institution by those who had charge of it, like the gentlemen of the Punchayet, he felt that there was a strong feeling of a proper kind on the part of the Parsees that while they would in no case refuse to receive from the hands of a charity of this description that education which they hoped to make good use of, even when they were able to pay for it themselves, they would no longer continue to occupy the place which was destined for those who had not been so favoured by Providence as themselves. Thus, he trusted, institutions of that kind would be preserved from one of the dangers which always beset charities of this description. On the other hand there was the danger that by too continued attention to the original rules of the institution it might fail to keep pace with the increasing intelligence of the community and the increasing demand for a better class of education, which was certain to arise, and which year by year would require for the class for which this institution was originally intended an improved description of education. In this very city and in their own time they had seen very striking evidence of how this might happen. He need not tell the gentlemen of the Punchayet that the education which the boys of the first class, who had just been examined, were receiving, was one which thirty years ago could only have been obtained in one, and that a very small, educational institution in this city; and the fact that that education was not now too good for the boys who were receiving it at the hands of this charity proved how rapid had been the increase of the demand for a better education on the part of every class of the Parsee community. There were one or two very hopeful circumstances which were mentioned in the report, and none struck him more than the intimation that the gentlemen in charge of the girls' schools had found pupil teachers willing and able to accept employment in those schools. The gentlemen of the Punchayet were perfectly well aware of the great difficulties which beset all female education at present in the absence of good female teachers; and in the circumstance that females had been found willing to undertake the duty of teachers he thought they might see the best augury of an increasingly good education for the girls of the class for which the school was intended. It was getting so late that he would not detain them further than by returning them his thanks for the pleasure which he had received from what he had seen and heard, and assuring them that when he had the pleasure of seeing the venerable lady who bore the name of him to whose memory this Institution was founded he would tell her how full of hope had been the sight that they had seen that day. (Loud applause.)

Sir Jamsetjee Jejeebhoy, Bart, said— Before we close the interesting proceedings of this afternoon, I would wish to express, on behalf of the committee of management of this Institution, their grateful appreciation of the interest which His Excellency has always shown in these schools. I hope that they are fulfilling the purpose which their worthy founder had in view, when he endowed and established them, and it is an encouragement to all who are engaged in the important work of carrying on these schools, to find those in authority giving their countenance, as your Excellency invariably does, to projects which have in view the spread of education amongst the native youth of this place. We are also deeply indebted to Lady Frere and the Misses Frere for so kindly gracing this meeting with their presence, and we hope that they have been gratified by what they have witnessed to-day, particularly as regards the girls' schools, which are now so well attended to as lead us all to indulge the hope that the benefits of female education are being recognised by the Parsee community. With these few remarks, I would beg to propose a cordial vote of thanks to your Excellency and to Lady and the Misses Frere for doing us the honour of being present here to-day.

The vote of thanks to His Excellency was agreed to, and Sir Bartle having bowed his acknowledgments the meeting separated.

THE BOMBAY EDUCATION SOCIETY.

An adjourned meeting of the Bombay Education Society was held on Monday at the Byculla Boys' School. His Excellency Sir Bartle Frere presided; and there were present the Lord Bishop of Bombay; the Hon'ble H. B. Ellis; the Hon'ble Lieutenant Col. Marriott; the Hon'ble C. J. Erskine; Brigadier General Heath; Sir Alexander Grant; Col. Hatch; M. Melvill, Esq.; H. Gonne, Esq.; Major Clerk; Captain Waddington; Rev. C. Walford; Rev. Mr. Maule; J. Firth, Esq.; J. P. Bickersteth, Esq.; Colonel Grant; Colonel Vincent; Dr. Haines; J. Wright, Esq.; and Captain Phillips (Secretary).

His Excellency said that was an adjourned annual meeting, held, they would recollect, in consequence of a number of very important points having, at the meeting last month, been referred to a select committee, who were requested to make their report that day. Their report, he believed, had been in the hands of most of the subscribers for the last two or three days, and had been accompanied by a sketch of the history of the Education Society and by the printed report of which the greater part was read at last meeting. He did not think it would be necessary that these documents should be read, but when the resolutions were discussed the members of the committee might give the meeting the benefit of their personal assistance and advice.

Col. Marriott said all the members of the committee were present except Mr. Fletcher, who, being unwell, had been unable to attend.

The report of the special committee was as follows:—

REPORT.

The duty entrusted to the committee is to submit a series of resolutions such as may be calculated to place the institution in a safe financial position, without, if possible, impairing its usefulness; and to suggest any possible division or extension of the Society's schools, which may be recommended by sanitary or other considerations, and be also financially possible.

The principal means for placing the Society in a secure financial position is the fulfilment of the Government's guarantee in respect of the cost of the children admitted under the Military Asylum rules, as originally given in 1821, but never made a ground of claim till recently. The committee finds that negotiation with the Government on this matter has been conducted by the managing committee for some time past, and that a satisfactory settlement may be looked for in a very short time. The delay has been owing to the imperfect manner in which the Military Asylum records have been kept, and the consequent difficulty in determining, in many cases, whether the children properly belong to the Military Asylum or not. This matter, although the most important of all in its financial effect, is not one on which any resolution by a general meeting of the Society can appropriately be passed in the present stage of the discussion with Government, unless it were a resolution approving, or otherwise touching, the procedure of the managing committee therein. Therefore the draft resolutions prepared by the committee only notice the matter incidentally in assuming, as in the preamble of the third resolution, the relief of the Society from the cost of the Military Asylum children in future.

The matter next in financial importance is the dependence of the Society on the income from its Press. The draft resolution on this subject, with the paper of reasons attached to it, explain the committee's deliberations, and its conclusion that the complete and excellent organization of the Press establishment enables the Society to offer the transfer of it to Government on terms which would be very advantageous to the Government, whilst the Society, being content to forego a large part of the present Press profits to secure a more regular and assured income, would also be benefited on the whole.

The committee thinks that when the entire cost of the Military Asylum shall be defrayed by the State, and the profits of the Press shall be converted into an assured income of nearly Rs 20,000 a year, the Society will be in a thoroughly safe financial position for the maintenance of the existing number of children. But for the much-needed extension of its schools, the Society is dependent, as it is always desirable that it should be in considerable measure, upon the Christian community, whose contributions ought to be much larger than at present, both in regard to the increasing number of those who have the means to aid, and of those who need the Society's charity.

The second resolution for the restriction of free admission of soldiers' children to the Society's schools on the general foundation if they have guardians who ought to provide for them on the Military Asylum foundation, requires no further explanation than given in the resolution itself.

The third resolution, advising Government to take steps to procure larger regimental support to the Military Asylum, does not obviously affect the financial interests of the Society in future; but it does so indirectly in an important manner, because the committee believes that unless the regimental subscriptions be so enlarged as to make cases of rejection under the operation of the rule given in the second resolution exceptional, it will be found impracticable to maintain that rule in effective operation. It may be well for the Society, when addressing Government in the sense of the third resolution, to note that if the appeal to the army should prove very successful, it will perhaps lead to such an increase of the number of children in the Military Asylum as to require aid from Government for provision of additional buildings.

The subject of the fourth resolution, the removal of the greater part of the schools to the neighbourhood of Poona, is not unimportant in financial respects. The committee thinks that the current expenditure for board would be considerably reduced thereby. But the principal reasons for this measure are set forth in the report of the Byculla School Commission, and need not be repeated by the committee.

The fifth resolution seems called for by the neglect which recent inquiries have brought under notice.

The committee has taken no special notice of the declared intention of the Government to recommend the eventual establishment of the Military Asylum under State management in England. So many years must elapse before the proposal can attain complete fulfilment, that the Society may safely act as if the present status were to be maintained indefinitely; there being no reason to apprehend that when the withdrawal of soldiers' children of pure European parentage shall begin, there will not be ample demand from other classes to meet the capabilities of such an excellent educational establishment.

The constitution of the managing committee has been incidentally brought under the committee's notice. It is only in a very indirect manner connected with the matter immediately referred to the committee, which has not had opportunity of inquiry sufficient for the proposal of any particular change But both in the nature of the case and from individual experience there is ground for doubt whether numerous managing committee, composed largely of ex-officio members, be well adapted for the management of such an institution. Although the committee has not prepared any resolution on this subject, it thinks it advisable to take this opportunity of commending it to the consideration of the Society as deserving further special inquiry, in such manner as to the Society may seem fit.

RESOLUTIONS.

1st Resolution.—For the reasons given in the annexed paper, the Society deems it expedient to endeavour to sell their Printing Office, and resolves to authorize an application to Government, setting forth the present and future prospects of the Press, with a view to negociate the transfer of their plant to Government, at such time and on such terms as may be agreed upon.

2nd Resolution.—Whereas it cannot be expected that soldiers will regularly contribute to the Military Asylum according to its rules, if they find that their children are admitted to the Society's schools and retained therein notwithstanding non-membership before admission, or discontinuance of payments after admission, it is advisable that the existing rule of the Society giving preference to soldiers' orphans, as objects of the Society's charity, be altered so far as that children, whose parents or regimental guardians ought in reason to provide for them on the conditions of the Military Asylum and do not do so, should be refused admission; and that, with the same purpose, the Government should be requested to take steps to enforce pledged payments and subscriptions after admission of children to the schools by means of a regimental guarantee or other available means.

3rd Resolution.—Whereas the Society is deeply interested in the maintenance and extension of the benefits of the Military Asylum, notwithstanding that the Government guarantee relieves the Society from participation in the financial result of the Asylum in future, it is desirable that Government be advised to make known to the army anew the large and it gratuitously offers to supplement the very small subscription required (only two annas each month from a Private Soldier), and to remind the army that the Asylum was established on its present liberal basis in the belief that the unmarried soldier would contribute so small a sum not only in case he should marry and need the Asylum's benefits, but to secure the maintenance of such large advantages to the children of his brother soldier, and in belief also that the Commissioned Officers would not withhold their aid for the same purpose; and to point out that whilst the rate of subscription remains the same the cost is continually increasing; and further the Government should require for the future a certain minimum aggregate contribution from each regiment from the time of its arrival in the Presidency, to entitle individual subscribers in that regiment to the benefits of the Asylum; or that the Government should make some other rules conceived with the same purpose of recalling and enforcing the moral obligation of the several regiments to meet the efforts of Government and the Bombay Education Society for the benefit of the regimental children

4th Resolution.—Having regard to the report of the Byculla Schools' Commission and to the specially high cost of 'board' in the Island of Bombay, it is most desirable both for sanitary and financial reasons that at least one-half of the schools should be removed to the neighbourhood of Poona, and that the money to provide the necessary buildings be obtained by the sale of parts of the Society's estate at Byculla, aided by contributions to be sought from Government and the Public; and that a special Committee, consisting of Dr. Haines, Col. Hatch and Capt. Waddington, with power to add to their number, be appointed for this purpose, with direction to ascertain the best available site, and to conduct any needful communication with the Government if the selected site be at the Government's disposal; and to procure plans and estimates framed in a manner suitable for contraction or expansion according to the available pecuniary means; and to inquire and determine what portions of the Byculla estate can be sold without interruption to the Society's work, and without hindering the intention to maintain at all times the means of keeping some portion of the children in Bombay; and finally, when these preliminaries shall have been completed, to ascertain the sum at that time probably obtainable by the abovementioned sale of property, and the aid which the Government will then give; and to submit a mature scheme at a general meeting of the Society to be called by them for the purpose.

5th Resolution.—That the Managing Committee should in future exercise greater care in enforcing payment for their children on the part of the persons of sufficient means.

The arguments for sale of the Printing Office, are—

1. That the Society requires a certain known income rather than a precarious and varying one, as now obtained from the Press.
2. The money now locked up in the Printing Office (say Rupees 3,50,000) invested at 5 per cent. would give a permanent endowment of Rupees 17,500 per annum.
3. There being no chance of private purchasers taking plant equal to 1¾ lacs off our hands, we can only look to Government to do so.
4. Immediate steps should be taken—
   - (a). Because the Printing Office has no certain tenure of the premises.
   - (b). Because we fear the Government printing will be much if not entirely withdrawn from us in three years' time.
   - (c). Because if we delay until Government have accumulated printing material they will not need our plant, which may then have to lie idle, and be sold piecemeal at a loss.
   - (d). Because the Press being admittedly efficient and its plant valuable, it ought to sell now at a fair price, and we should not risk waiting until its position be less strong.
5. The letter to Government should ask them to purchase only the dead stock, as the Society could itself collect all its outstanding dues, and could sell the consumable materials without requiring any special negociations with Government.
6. The letter might further justly solicit the assent of Government to purchase on the pleas—
   - (a). That the large plant has been accumulated from year to year to meet ever increasing demands of official printing, in the natural expectation that Government would not leave the plant useless on the Society's hands.
   - (b). That Government are aware that the Society entered upon the undertaking, hoping to improve the printing art in this Presidency, and, by grouping together the several ancillary branches, such as lithographing, binding, typefounding, &c. &c., to rear a compact and efficient establishment sufficient to meet all probable wants of Government.
   - (c.) That the present action of Government in establishing Departmental presses must end in detriment to the Society's Office; that already Government competition for our skilled workmen has been most injurious; and will continue to act so in greater force as the Government Offices are extended.
   - (d.) That the Society is conscious that their Printing Office has stood for years as the largest and most efficient establishment on this side of India; that, it being the very kind of office the Government will need, it is manifestly to the advantage of Government to take it up, rather than to injure it by creating a new one, at a risk of less efficiency.

Mr. Firth moved the adoption of the first resolution (respecting the sale of the Press), remarking that the arguments in support of the resolution had been so well stated in the printed report that he had nothing to add to them.

General Heath seconded the resolution.

Sir Bartle put the resolution, and it was carried; but immediately after,

His Excellency said he was not sure whether it was understood that that settled the question. It seemed to him that this was a matter which some gentlemen might wish to discuss; and, if they did, the proper time to do so was when the question was put.

Sir Alexander Grant said the printed resolutions had not been put into the hands of the Society in general. He for one had not received a copy. He thought the committee should to some extent state the reasons which weighed with them in preparing this resolution.

His Excellency thought the Society required some explanation from the Secretary of the reason why these resolutions had not been circulated.

The Secretary said they were circulated to all the members of the Society whose names were in the subscription book. Upwards of a hundred copies were circulated altogether in Bombay and the Mofussil. How Sir Alex. Grant's name came to be omitted he was not aware.

Mr. Ellis suggested that the committee should give some information as to the mode in which they arrived at the value of the plant.

His Excellency thought it was really a very unfortunate feature in the management of the Society that when the meeting had been adjourned over a good many weeks, in order to give time for the discussion of a question of this sort, they should come there and find that the papers which were printed, and which certainly might have been distributed at the end of last week, had not reached the hands of those who were likely to take the greatest interest in the matters before the meeting.

The Secretary explained that the circulation of the papers was deferred by the express orders of the committee till these resolutions should be signed by them and ready, so that both might be circulated at the same time. He did not receive the resolutions till Friday evening last, but they were circulated, with the rest of the papers, immediately afterwards.

The Bishop asked if the money which was said to be locked up in the Printing Office was absolutely the property of the Society.

Mr. Firth—Absolutely, my Lord.

The Bishop—We may reckon upon it without deduction?

Mr. Firth said he would make this reservation: he hoped they would get more, and they might get a little less. He thought he could prove to the satisfaction of the meeting that the valuation was only at prime cost and very low. It was an intrinsic valuation—not at inflated prices.

Col. Marriott said that of the three lakhs and a half one lakh and three quarters was just the value of the dead stock, or what it was likely to fetch; and the other lakh and three quarters was the value of the consumable property—such as paper, &c.—and included outstanding debts.

Mr. Ellis remarked that the cost price would be an improper criterion of the value of the plant if it had been used, and asked if any allowance had been made for deterioration.

His Excellency (to Mr. Firth)—Perhaps you will [illegible] why you estimate three and a half lakhs as the [illegible] which is likely to be obtained. It might be worth w[illegible] state in a general way how you valued the good-w[illegible] the dead stock.

Mr. Firth said the last half yearly balance was s[illegible] in December last, and—speaking in round num[illegible] which he felt quite certain were approximately corre[illegible] lakh and three quarters was set drawn as the value o[illegible] dead stock. The outstanding accounts consisted of mo[illegible] due by the Government and the public. The amount [illegible] by Government alone, when the balance sheet [illegible] struck, was Rs, 42,000. Half a lakh, also, was es[illegible]mated as the value of consumable materials—paper, binding cloth, and such articles. With regard to a large portion of the dead stock, he did not think the value of it was depreciated by use. There might be room for discussion, between two printers, as to what its intrinsic value was, but to all intents and purposes, so far as the Society was concerned, there was great justice in the way in which the value had been estimated. He had printing presses which had been at work in Bombay for the last 40 years, but were still as good as ever. With regard to types, that was a more difficult question, which he could scarcely go into at that time; but he believed the valuation of them was sufficiently near the mark.

His Excellency—Then you think on the whole, as a commercial question, this is the valuation likely to be realised?

Mr. Firth said he did not see why it should not realise something more, and explained that as the Press when it began was only a small establishment, and increased its stock only as necessity demanded, there was hardly anything upon their hands which could be called waste or useless material. Speaking commercially he would say that any printer who started would be thankful to get such a stock even at a much higher price. He would say as regards outstanding accounts that not Rs. 8,000 had been running more than a year. He might say that all their accounts were good within Rs. 5,000. Hitherto they had lost only about an anna in a hundred rupees on bad debts.

The Bishop thought it was understood at last meeting that, looking at the probable contingencies in a commercial point of view, it was not desirable for the Society to part with the Press.

Dr. Haines said the subject of the connection of the Press with the Society had been a matter of very great anxiety to the committee, and that this was not the first time that the question of parting with the Press had come before the committee. There was a certain precariousness about the business, and it had been thought scarcely well suited for a Society of that kind, which consisted of members who were for the most part not business men, who were liable to constant change, and who were indeed so fully occupied with other things that they could not devote the necessary time and attention to the Society's affairs. Balancing all the arguments on one side and the other the committee came to the conclusion that, on the whole, it was advisable to dispose of the Press. There were arguments, however, and some very strong arguments, on the other side, and perhaps they ought to have been referred to in the report. He thought that, before the vote was taken, it might be well to hear from some of the members present some arguments for retaining the Press which might weigh with the Society in forming its decision.

On the resolution being again put, all the gentlemen present, except Sir A. Grant, voted in favour of it.

His Excellency (to Sir Alexander)—Would you wish the sense of the meeting to be taken?

Sir Alexander thought this was a very important point, and wished some further explanation from the committee. The profits of the Press were very large at present, and this resolution seemed rather to assume that they would not continue. It assumed that the Government orders would be withdrawn. He wanted to know whether there was any reason for assuming that? It was proposed to sell the Press to Government, but he noticed that it included a number of branch departments—such as lithographing, engraving (which he knew was done extremely well at the Press), type-founding, &c.—which he thought would not be required by the Government. On that account, and from the general aspect of the reasons given in the report, he fancied they were now requested to ask Government to take over the press out of consideration for the Society, and not on commercial terms. If that were the case, he would ask, would it not be better to take another course, and ask the Government to guarantee the Society orders for an extended period of time.

Colonel Marriott pointed out that one reason why there was an uncertainty with regard to the Government work was, that the various departments of Government were getting presses of their own, and he said that the committee in coming to its decision simply acted upon the immense probability that ultimately there would be an amalgamation of all the small presses, and that Government, having one large establishment of its own, would find it more economical to do all its own work. He (Colonel Marriott) had made a suggestion to the committee entirely in accordance with the drift of Sir A. Grant's remarks; but it was thought better not to complicate the matter to be brought before the meeting by mentioning that alternative.

Mr. Erskine said it appeared to him that what the resolution recommended was that, if a fair value were offered for the stock, it should be disposed of, and that as Government were the most likely purchasers it should be offered first to them. If that was the meaning of the resolution, he thought it would be quite possible to take a vote upon it with some decisive result.

Captain Waddington understood from what Dr. Haines had said that the reason for disposing of the Press was that the management consisted of gentlemen who were not business men, and whose time was taken up with other matters.

The Bishop—Is there not also a possibility of very considerable rivalry starting up before us?

Colonel Marriott thought, if they could keep the Government business, the Press would be in a safe position, but it was because of the uncertainty with regard to that point that the present proposal was made. If Government would assure them that the Society would get their work, then it would be a very different thing.

The Bishop—But Government has always declined to give an assurance hitherto.

Mr. Firth said that one of the arguments that weighed most with him in favour of the resolution was that, though *prima facie* they might very fairly ask Government to give them an assured promise that the work would continue to be given to them, and that the establishment of their departmental printing offices should not affect them beyond a certain extent—indeed they had such a promise in writing—yet, after an experience of four or five years, he had found it impossible to bring these written promises of Government to bear upon the individual departments. The Public Works Department intimated only ten days ago that it had got our printing material; and the work from that important Department would consequently in future be lost to the Society. Another reason in favour of the proposal to dispose of the Press was that referred to by Captain Waddington; and, besides, the success of the establishment depended very much upon the *personnel* of the management of the different branches. This Mr. Firth illustrated by referring to the engraving department, stating that the person who had had the management of it on the expiration of the term of his engagement, stood out for higher terms, and ultimately left the establishment and went to Government. Possibly, he added, the entire department might break down in consequence That, he said, was one illustration of the difficulty there was in managing such a business through an amateur committee, which knew nothing practically about it, and had not time to devote to it. It required great vigilance to prevent numerous employés from turning what should be a profit into a loss. With regard to the alternative measure of going up to Government and asking that they would assure them of the contract for a longer period than five years, these contracts acted most disastrously to the Society. The Society began in 1848 at certain rates, and these rates had been the standard hitherto; and he need hardly say that the rates of 1848 could hardly, in Bombay, be considered a sufficient tender for 1866. For about ten months, when everything else was bringing a high rate, the Society was losing a great deal of money by the Government contract. Mr. Firth afterwards said there was a danger of rivals in the trade going to the minimum rates, with the hope of securing a Government contract, and that this was one argument in favour of the course which was proposed.

His Excellency wished, before they disposed of this matter, to state briefly the principal causes of the uncertainty which affected all the dealings between the Government and these Presses. The members would recollect how this Press originated: it was with the view of teaching the boys the art of printing. It was the fortune of the institution to have a succession of most able, excellent, and conscientious managers; and the consequence was, that what was originally intended to be a means of teaching a few boys the art of printing, very quickly developed into the best printing office on this side of India. While that was borne in mind, everybody supported Government in giving every assistance to that printing establishment. But as time rolled on the origin of the Byculla Printing Office was forgotten, and it came to be dealt with by the public and by Government in a purely commercial light; and the aspect in which it was continually put before Government was this: Government wants a great quantity of printing done—where and how is that printing to be done? There was a great deal to be said in favour of departmental printing, by which a Secretary had a small printing press in the room next to him, to which he sent a paper to be printed and received it back in a few hours. If the Assistants in the Secretariat made out estimates in which they forgot to put down anything for their own salaries as superintendents of the printing, and made out merely an account of the types, &c., it would appear from the result that departmental printing could be done very cheaply—and it certainly could be done quickly.

Mr. Firth mentioned in regard to this point that Rs. 3,000 or Rs. 4,000 passed through his hands monthly for managers in the establishment.

His Excellency, continuing, said there was a constant oscillation of opinion both in the minds of Government and of the public, and of those who were employed by Government, between the advantages of departmental printing and the advantages of such a contract as Government

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had with the Byculla Press. And then, again, there was a similar oscillation between the claims of the outside printing world and those of the Byculla Press. At one time a Secretary—by whose advice Government was generally directed in matters of this kind—might happen to recollect how that establishment grew up, and would accordingly give a great deal of weight to the claims of the Byculla Printing Press; and another Secretary might look at it rather from the point of view of the outside printing world. Some other Press in Bombay saw its way to a large increase of business; it happened to have an active manager, and it said to Government—"Why don't you go into the market and get the very cheapest printing you can?" A good deal might be said in favour of this, but directly the question was referred to particular departments, and the Directors of the Byculla Press and others had their say upon it, it was pointed out that it was hardly possible to reduce this to a fair matter of competition. It was perfectly easy for a printing society with a large capital to say "We'll run this establishment, which has the Government printing, off the line; we'll do it cheaply, and without a profit for a time, and we'll get the Government work into our hands, and then we shall command the market." Looking at this as a mere matter of commercial morality, he did not think anybody would say that a printing company who did so would be acting differently from steamboat companies, railway companies, coaching companies, &c. It was the way in which business was done. But the consideration was constantly forced upon Government, were they thinking too much or not enough of the claims of the Byculla Press? were they thinking enough or too little of the right which the tax-payer had to get the printing of Government done as cheaply as possible? And, according one or other of these considerations weighed most with Government, their verdict would be against putting up the contract to annual competition or giving it up to the Byculla Press. The meeting would see that there was an additional element of uncertainty attaching to the management of a business of this kind, owing to its being in the hands of gentlemen who were not in any way directly interested in the results of the printing. He might say, too, that the conviction had long forced itself upon his mind, that the success of this Byculla Press rested not only upon the continuance of the Government business in the hands of the Society, but on the continuance of Mr. Firth's health, and of his ability to look after the business, and that if it were to fall into inferior hands, not only would the Government work suffer, but the interests of the institution would be seriously affected.

Sir A. Grant withdrew his opposition, and

The resolution was then unanimously carried.

Dr. Haines moved the adoption of the second resolution (with reference to the preference given to the children of the Military Asylum). He pointed out that rule 46 of the Society—notwithstanding the constitution of the Military Asylum, by which certain benefits were secured to the children of subscribers—gave to the children of soldiers a preference of the same kind as that which the Military Asylum proposed to afford them as a return for their subscriptions. The result had been that on any application for the admission of a soldier's child, if it was not entitled by the rules of the Military Asylum to admission, it still had a preferential claim on the ground of this rule of the Society. Practically this, conjoined with the gradual neglect of various precautions which might have been taken in securing subscriptions, had operated in reducing the inducements to men in the army to subscribe to the Military Asylum. What was proposed was that this rule of the Bombay Education Society should be abrogated. But the resolution went further. It very often happened that, although in accordance with the rules of the Military Asylum soldiers living in the country had subscribed up to the time of the admission of their children, they ceased afterwards to subscribe, and the Society having no means of forcing them to contribute, the children were thrown upon its hands to the detriment of the general charitable objects of the Society. It was accordingly proposed, that by means of a regimental guarantee, or other available means, Government should take some steps to remedy the evil. The question was no doubt a difficult one, and the committee did not consider that they should make any more specific suggestion than was stated in the resolution. The idea that occurred to the committee was that in every regiment there should be a sort of regimental subscription to the Military Asylum—that unless a regiment containing a certain number of soldiers belonging to the Church of England subscribed regularly, the benefits of the Education Society should not be secured to the children of the soldiers.

Col. Vincent seconded the resolution.

After a little discussion,

The Bishop said he believed they had attributed a great deal too much of forethought and philanthropy to the common soldier in the regulations hitherto existing, and, especially, that, if they adhered to those regulations, they would find them particularly ill-suited to the new conditions under which many regiments would in future be admitted into this country, and which would lead the soldiers to look upon themselves merely as sojourners here for a time. He did not know if there were any data to show the actual number of old soldiers who had subscribed since they came to the country, but he did not think they need expect much from them unless very considerable pains were taken by the officers of regiments to impress the claims of the Society upon them. If the soldiers were not married when they arrived in the country, they might think it problematical whether they would ever be in circumstances to be placed under obligations to the Society, and as to appealing to their feelings, as seemed to be done in the resolution before them, he thought it was expecting more of them than in their limited circumstances was exactly reasonable. He wished to know whether it was necessary that payment should commence from the time when the soldier came to the country.

Col. Marriott said the intention of the resolution was to apply a kind of moral force to the officers, and that with regard to any more particular modification of the rules he thought—considering the proposal that Government should be wholly responsible for the children of the Military Asylum—they had done all, in making this suggestion, that could be of any practical use.

Mr. Ellis thought it would better if instead of absolutely refusing admission they were merely to alter the old rule so as to remove the preference therein given to military children.

Colonel Marriott said that admission was to be refused to those whose parents ought in reason to provide for them, but did not do so, and pointed that it was not "ought in reason *to have* provided for them"—the present tense being purposely adopted.

After some further discussion the resolution was adopted, in an amended form, so as to make it run—"children whose parents or regimental guardians ought in reason to provide for them on the conditions of the Military Asylum and decline to do so, should, *except under arrangement which will relieve the Society of charge*, be refused admission"—the italicised portion being added.

Colonel Hatch moved the adoption of the third resolution.

The Rev. Mr. Walford, in seconding the motion, referred to the importance of inducing the chaplains of regiments to become members of the Society, and suggested that measures should be adopted with that object. He did not think there would be any opposition on the part of the soldiers to a regimental contribution, and he knew that very large sums were collected on a similar principle from Roman Catholic soldiers.

Col Marriott said that chaplains were all members of the Society.

Mr. Walford—But not upon the Direction.

General Heath said the resolution was a very good one, but he was afraid it would be impossible to carry it out. They would not get men to subscribe two annas a month. They could not be got to subscribe two annas a month for their own reading rooms; even the men who were in the habit of reading would not do it. If they had the powers that the Roman Catholic priest had over the soldiers they might get them to do it.

Mr Erskine said that was an argument in favour of the resolution, for the object of the resolution was to put a pressure upon regiments.

Mr. Ellis shared the General's apprehensions, and it appeared to him possible that some arrangement might be made by Government by which no soldier should be called upon to subscribe unless he was going to receive some benefits; but that of course was rather a matter for Government to deal with. He should prefer for his part that the resolution should be in a more general form, merely impressing upon Government the necessity of some steps being taken.

The Bishop was sure, from what he had heard again and again, that the attempt to obtain this subscription from the private soldier was a vain attempt. He thought their only way was to make the regiment responsible, and to permit no soldier to enjoy the benefits of the institution unless the regiment contributed a certain amount. Then it would be done, but in no other way.

The resolution was ultimately altered so as to include only the latter portion, running thus—"It is desirable that Government be advised to require for the future a certain minimum aggregate contribution from each regiment," &c., to the end. In this form the resolution was carried.

The Bishop moved—"That the words 'who are subscribers' be omitted from Rule 10 of the Society's rules." (Rule 10 is—"All chaplains on the Establishment who are subscribers are considered as Directors.")

Col. Marriott seconded.—Carried.

Col. Marriott moved the fourth resolution in the printed report. He said—The resolution which I have the honour to move is virtually the adoption of the Byculla Schools Commissioners' report. The proceedings which led to the appointment of that Commission and the Commissioners' report have been published in the newspapers, and must be well known to the members of the Society. I will not therefore occupy the time of this meeting by any long review thereof. I will only remind them that the Commission's conclusion is in fact the result of public deliberation extending over many years. When Sir William Mansfield moved for enquiry in 1860, he only gave expression to a very frequent conviction which his active interest in the welfare of the institution, especially of the Military branch of it, quickly discovered, and which his judgment adopted. The proposal was the subject of much useful public criticism and discussion. A committee of our Society reported doubtfully on it. Nevertheless the conviction of the unsuitableness of the Island of Bombay and the preferableness of the neighbourhood of Poona for the majority of the children steadily gained ground, and was finally approved by the Sanitary Commission and the Byculla Schools Commission. This gradual growth of public opinion on each point, and the concurrent result of particular and scientific enquiry, afford the best proof that the Society could hope to obtain for their guidance in the matter. It would be unreasonable to refuse action if financially practical, on advice so soundly established. The resolution shows the presumption that there is no insuperable financial difficulty, and indeed that the measure will on the whole prove eventually a point of good financial economy; and the instructions to the special committee which are contained in the resolution, will, it is hoped, give convenient direction without hindrance, and be well calculated to prevent the present intention being dissipated or extinguished by the uncertainty and difficulty which attends the action of a large Society like ours in its collective capacity.

The Bishop seconded the resolution.

Mr. Ellis said it had occurred to him that the Military Asylum children might be removed to Poona with a view to the separation of that portion of the school altogether.

His Excellency thought it was not desirable to separate the children of the Military Asylum from the other children at the school.

Mr. Ellis—I only mentioned the suggestion as perhaps worthy of consideration.

The Bishop—I have no doubt that will be the ultimate issue.

The resolution was then carried.

Dr. Haines said the Byculla Schools Commission had entertained the suggestion of sending the Military Asylum children to England, and that enquiries had been made of various charitable asylums in England with the view of ascertaining what would be the cost of placing the children in them. A letter had just been put into his hands, which had been received from a lady connected with the Patriotic Asylum, one of the institutions to which enquiries had been addressed. That asylum was originally instituted for the children of the soldiers who died in the Crimean war, but though few of these children remained in it now, it was intended to carry it on. The lady stated that the cost per child would be £12.

His Excellency wished to make one observation regarding the separation of the Military Asylum children from the other children of the school. His understanding was that, as long as the education of the Military Asylum children was entrusted to that institution, the separation would be one merely of payment, and that the institution would not make a separate class of the Military Asylum children, with a separate style of tuition or a separate place of tuition. Supposing a soldier for any particular reason wished his child to continue in Bombay, it would be open to him to do so; if he wished him sent to the Deccan, there would be opportunities of his being so sent; and if any subscribers to the Society, besides the friends of the military children, desired to send their children to England, it would be the effort of the Society, and of Government, he understood, to provide the same facilities in their case as in the case of the military parents.

Col. Marriott said that what His Excellency had expressed agreed with the views of the committee.

His Excellency was only anxious to guard against any impression that there was any desire to treat the two classes of children differently.

Col. Marriott said there was not the least desire to do so.

Captain Waddington proposed, and Col. Marriott seconded, the adoption of the fifth resolution appended to the report.—Carried.

The Bishop said that, at the last meeting of the managing committee, an application was made by the Rev. Mr. Reynell, chaplain of that district, for aid towards the setting up of a commercial school for the benefit of Europeans resident within the district of Byculla. After discussing the matter for a short time they referred to rule 2, and observed that the Society was to be called a "Society for promoting the education of the poor within the Government of Bombay." The object of the Society was stated in the prefix to the reports of the Society, published from year to year, to be "the training up of the children of Europeans," and elsewhere it was put in a similar general way, and that appeared to have been the original object of the Society, though afterwards it came to be limited. He would be glad to have the opinion of the meeting as to whether it was desirable that the rule he had referred to should be retained. His Lordship spoke at some length of the increasing necessity for additional schools in Bombay. It was no doubt well known, he said, to many present, that a school was in process of being established on the Esplanade, which the founders hoped would grow into a valuable grammar school, educating boys up to the standard of the University, and giving to girls a corresponding education for their position in life. But in addition to such a school they wanted others which might be called middle class grammar schools. That was the sort of school Mr. Reynell felt the want of in the district of Byculla; and he (his Lordship) thought the same want was felt in other districts. He showed that the want existed to a very great degree in Girgaum, Lower Colaba, and Mazagon. What he wished to know was, how this want was to be met? He had begun to take steps towards the formation of a Diocesan Board of Education, but when he came to consider what would be the objects and plans of such a Board he found them to be exactly those which were sketched in the original constitution of the Bombay Education Society. In Bombay, at present, every one's time was so fully occupied that he felt it would be most undesirable to invite gentlemen to form another organisation for precisely the same objects as those which this Society originally contemplated, if it could be avoided. He was prepared to do so if this Society declined to take cognizance of the case; but he wished from the meeting an expression of opinion whether it was desirable that the Bombay Education Society should become the great educational agency for Bombay, and for such places out of Bombay as required assistance, or whether it was necessary to form another institution. He would be very glad if this Society took the matter up, because he thought it would be not only fulfilling its original intention, but he firmly believed it would, by doing so, add very greatly to the popular character of the Education Society. He believed they had been very much damaged in the eye of the public by the idea that this was almost a Government institution, and many people declined on that account to subscribe to it, believing that it would be kept up whether they did or not. But if the Bombay Education Society reverted to its original intention, and was seen taking up the wants of children of Europeans in and beyond the island, so as to become a great and valuable educational institution,—then he thought they would find that their circumstances would be very much altered, and that many subscribers would double their subscriptions, and that many others who did not now subscribe would come to their aid. He would submit the following resolution:—"That the words 'this Society for promoting the education of children of European descent within the Government of Bombay' be substituted for the present title of the Society.—viz 'for promoting the education of the poor'—in rule 2 of the Society's rules."

Col. Marriott said this was an important question, but that they should have time to consider it.

The Rev. Mr. Spring seconded the resolution.

Mr. Erskine remarked, with regard to the general effect of the resolutions which had been passed, that he thought it would render the income more sure and more permanent, but would on the whole cause a slight reduction as compared with recent years, and that the result would be that a preference would be shown for the children whose parents could pay at least in part. He believed the number of entirely destitute children supported now by the Society was not greater than it was fifty years ago. Now he thought they should bear constantly in mind that one of the most important objects which the Society had to fulfil—one of the most important functions which it took upon itself half a century ago—was that of ministering, as far as it could, to the wants of the poor, and of extracting from the European community the means of supplying those wants. He was not at all prepared to say that the motion which his Lordship had made might not be carried out with advantage even to that object; but it struck him that the proposed omission of the name of the poor affected that important object of the Society.

The Secretary stated that thirty-four children were at present supported wholly by the Society.

His Excellency thought they should bear in mind that the general objection made at outstations to the payment of small subscriptions towards the Society was that it had almost ceased to be in any sense an orphanage or a charitable institution. The Society endeavoured as far as possible to make children pay for their education, so that unless some friends could be found even for the penniless orphan to guarantee a portion of the expense, the child was not at all certain of being taken in. Now he could not help thinking that, that being a matter almost unavoidable in the present financial position of the Society, they were rather likely, if his Lordship's proposition was carried, to gain an access of strength to the Society as a means of educating the poor than to encounter any opposite result, and that the chances were that, if the Society assumed the position of a general educational agency for Christian children, and more particularly for those of European parentage, in the Presidency, it would obtain a larger share of public support than at present.

Sir A. Grant thought the Society ought to endeavour to remain true to its original name—the "Bombay Education Society." It had rather shrunk in its limits; it no longer fulfilled the full functions of an institution that was worthy of the name of the Bombay Education Society; and the question was whether it could be made to hold that position. He agreed that the funds of the Society ought strictly to be devoted, primarily, to the education of the poor, but the question still remained whether the Society did not possess elements of administration which might fit it to take up the position of a general educational agency with regard to European children in this Presidency. It might be the medium of applying to Government for grants in aid, might investigate the management of schools under it, control the appointment of teachers, and perform the functions of a generally administrative body, without ever touching the funds which had hitherto been devoted to a particular purpose, and which he hoped would still be appropriated to that purpose.

The Bishop said perhaps the best course would be for him to proceed as he had begun, in making arrangements for the formation of a Diocesan Board, and that if at some future time the Society should see it right to open its doors to such schools as he had described, then perhaps the Diocesan Board might surrender itself to the Society.

His Lordship ultimately withdrew the resolution, giving notice that he would move it at the next general meeting.

Colonel Marriott moved the following resolution:—"That special enquiry and report be made as to the fitness of the existing constitution of the managing committee, and as to the means of more effective and convenient management of the Society's schools and affairs, and that the desired enquiry and report be entrusted to the existing managing committee with a request that they will report to the next general meeting." Colonel Marriott said he should deeply regret if the result of their proceedings should be a general impression that, between their claims upon the aid of Government and the resources of their Press, the Christian public might continue its scant contributions, and yet escape the reproach of conspicuous failure of the Society's operations. The contributions of the public to this Society were utterly inadequate in every respect, whether compared with the Society's needs, the public wealth, or even with the contribution of their predecessors. As to the Society's needs he need not speak; the large growing deficiency of income was the special subject of their present deliberations. As to a comparison with the public wealth he found that the gratuitous subscriptions from the entire Presidency for the year 1864 (the last of which there was a published report) amounted to Rs. 9,863, or about Rs. 822 a month. The statement of the sum was sufficient comment. But the comparison with the past was most striking. For the first fifteen years, from 1815 to 1829, when the number of well-to-do Europeans in the Island of Bombay could not have been one twentieth of what it was now, the average yearly sum of gratuitous subscriptions was 15,162. From 1830 to 1844 it fell off, averaging only Rs. 8,601. For the next fifteen years, from 1845 to 1859, the average was Rs. 9,373; the average of the five years ending with 1864 was Rs. 10,170, the last year being as abovestated, only Rs. 9,863. Doubtlessly the falling off of public support was partly due to other charitable institutions competing in a sense with theirs. It was of course largely caused by a selfish disregard of local interests which the circumstances of the larger part of European society in this place tended peculiarly to increase, and which nothing they could say would remove. But it was also due in no small measure to carelessness, to ignorance, and misapprehension. He conceived that the financial policy of the Society had for years past been too cautious, and had in some degree defeated its own purpose. It seemed to him that seeing the growing deficiency of current charitable support, they had too much sought to become proportionately independent of that support. He thought this was a mistake. It was likely to be best for the immediate ends of such a charitable Society as this that it should be largely dependent upon current support. One of the practical financial consequences of this attempted independence had been a very frequent belief that there was not really any very urgent need, and many a one inferred that the work of the Society would go on much the same, somehow or other, whether he should contribute or not. Whereas so far from this being the case, the fact was that the Society's purely charitable work had dwindled almost to extinction. He doubted if the number of completely destitute children maintained by the Society was so great as it was from thirty to fifty years ago, whilst the number needing such charity must be now so many times greater. Something was needed to remove the ignorance of the real need, the misapprehension of the Society's means, and the thoughtless want of sympathy which characterized a large class of society. From month to month as might be necessary they should send to some of those who had the means and did not aid the Society, a statement of such and such children, with their names, their past and present circumstances, and their prospects if eventually rejected, and so force upon such persons a knowledge of the facts and the responsibility of deliberately refusing. Such appeals could not be made by a managing committee. They could only come with effect from one who had personally enquired into the facts, whose own heart was stirred by knowing the wretchedness of those for whom he pleaded, and who could individually reply to all enquiries as to the existing income, expenditure, and resources of the Society, and so justify his demands against any reasonable doubt on enquiry of the alleged necessity. He conceived that for all purposes of the Society, the kind of management most effective would be to give the power of the present managing committee to a head master and superintendent of the whole institution. Of course his duties as superintendent would require that he should have additional assistance for tuition in the Boys' School, and it would be necessary to give a higher salary to one fitted for such responsibility. But the salary which was now paid to the Secretary of the managing committee would go far to meet that cost. In conducting the relations of the superintendent with the Society some kind of committee of the Society would be necessary. But it was unnecessary that he should discuss details on this occasion. Col. Marriott concluded with a few remarks upon the disadvantages and defects of the present system of management.

Mr. Ellis seconded the resolution.

After a brief discussion the resolution was carried.

It was moved by Col. Marriott, seconded by Mr. Firth, and carried—"That rule 48 of the Society's rules be cancelled, and that the rates for compounding be increased 60 per cent." Rule 48 was—"Subscribers to the amount of Rs. 30 per annum or benefactors of Rs. 200, shall not be charged more than Rs. 10 per mensem for whole boarders, or more than Rs. 5 for half boarders, sent by them to the school."

The Secretary reported that the circulation of the voting lists in September last resulted in the election of the following Directors (who hold office till the end of 1867):—A. R. Scoble, Esq; J. Firth, Esq.; Lieut. Col. Grant; Dr. T. B. Johnstone; H. E. Jacomb, Esq. (since resigned), and Capt. Phillips.

The meeting then separated.

THE MURDER OF THE SULTAN OF MUSCAT.

By a Dhow just arrived from Muscat we have received intelligence to so late a date as Friday last. It appears from all that can be gathered on the spot where the horrible tragedy was perpetrated that Syed Sallim was led to the commission of the dreadful crime of the murder of his father, Syed Thoanee, the Sultan of Muscat, by designing people, who told him that while his father lived his life was not worth purchase for an hour. Syed Thoanee, who was a hasty man, unfortunately afforded his enemies grounds to work upon, for, enraged at his son's intimacy with his uncle, Syed Thoorkee, whom the Imaum had deposed from the throne of Saharee he, in full durbar, violently assailed Syed Sallim, and threatened to decapitate him in event of his continuing any longer on a friendly footing with the hated Syed Thoorkee. Syed Sallim defended himself at the moment as well as he could, and promised to obey his father's commands implicitly. He, however, did not lose time in finding his way to his uncle for sympathy and advice, and it is believed that Syed Toorkee and a few of his confidential friends contrived to lead the prince to believe that his only chance of life, was the destruction of his father. Concealing a loaded pistol in his garment, he proceeded to the Royal Divan, where a durbar was being held. Approaching his father he shot him through the breast, and with the rapidity of lightning drew and drove his crease into the heart of the wounded monarch; and then he proclaimed himself king, and declared his intention of restoring his uncle, Syed Thoorkee, to the throne of Saharee. He ordered the suspension of all vexatious dues in his dominions, promised all the chieftains whom his father had deprived of their provinces that that he would reinstate them, and finally avowed in the most solemn terms that he would deal kindly with his Arab subjects. These promises, as may well be imagined, produced the desired effect, and Syed Sallim found no obstacle to stepping into his father's shoes. The country, however, seems unsettled. The Arabs are arming themselves, and if there be no civil war, apprehensions are entertained that there will be much rioting and freebooting. All the Christians in Muscat have left the place, and sought protection on board the *Berenice*. The Hindoo traders from Sind, Cutch, Bombay, and other parts of India, are also moving away as fast as they can, feeling that neither their lives nor property are safe. Syed Sallim, we understand, already bitterly regrets the crime he has committed, but having no alternative, he goes forward, guided in the main by the council of his uncle: Colonel Pelly, the Political Officer, on whose reports our Government acts in connection with Muscat affairs, is fully alive to the difficulties that surround him. He has a clear judgment, and, if it be at all possible, he will succeed in keeping us clear of entanglement with the threatening dissensions among the Arabs; in any case, we think it is the duty of the Bombay Government to station a strong field force at Kurrachee, so that in the event of the necessity arising we may be found prepared. The two armed vessels off Muscat just now are not by any means equal to a contest with the batteries that protect the harbour and town, and we must not forget that the Imaum has a very tidy fleet at his disposal, manned with a race who have never considered themselves inferior to any on earth, either in physique or in courage. In case we come to blows let us not despise our enemy, as we almost invariably do, but go into the contest well prepared to sustain our dignity and maintain our reputation. Arabs are not Indian coolies, sans bone, muscle and courage, they are well developed men, and as brave as lions, chivalrous in the extreme, they will not refuse single hand encounters, with any people, no matter from whence they come, who dare to throw the gauntlet at them. We are their superiors, we admit, in both tactics and discipline, but their country is adapted to their peculiar mode of warfare, and were we to engage them on their desert plains we should find them very tough customers indeed.—*Our Paper, March 16.*

THE BHOOTAN TREATY.

In another column will be found the Bhootan treaty, which will now, since, by a military demonstration the guns have been given up, come into operation, and regulate the relations between the two countries. The treaty now published is very simple, and contains but little that has not already found its way into print. The guns are to be given up, the extorted treaty restored, free trade is to be established, the extradition of criminals is to be allowed, and the Western Dooars are to be annexed. In return for all this, the Bhootan Government is to receive a subsidy rising from one-sixth to one-third of the amount of the annual revenues of the lands which have been confiscated.

In addition to this treaty, there is an agreement, by two officers of the Bhootan Government in which they promise to use their influence towards the restoration of the guns, and affirm in a roundabout way that no second copy of Mr. Eden's treaty exists in Bhootea possession. What this influence so readily promised amounted to we may well judge, from the way in which the extorted treaty was yielded up, and the trouble it cost us to compel Toungsoo Penlow to disgorge his prey.

More important than the treaty is the despatch of Sir Charles Wood, reviewing the whole of the causes which led to the war, as well as the reasons which weighed with the Viceroy in his efforts to bring about peace. But before we briefly review this despatch, which seems written with a special view to effect, and with a deliberate purpose to mislead, we may ask what has become of the reported agreement to permit of the construction of roads beyond the English frontier posts. This agreement is a most important one, as without some such provision the clause which provides for free trade between "the two Governments" is likely to degenerate, at no distant period, into a mere formal clause meaning nothing. The great object which should have been kept steadily in view in placing our relations with Bhootan upon a definite and permanent footing was the securing of the trade with Thibet. The Bhooteas themselves have commercial relations of the narrowest descriptions, only, with the countries around them; and in fact their only importance, as in former times their only wealth, was derived from the fact that they were interposed between India on the one side and Thibet on the other. Free trade with Bhootan does not necessarily mean free trade between India and Thibet via Bhootan, and considering that to secure the Thibetan trade has always been an object to the Indian Government, it is somewhat remarkable that this present treaty says nothing of so very important a matter, and that for all practical purposes, the Paro Penlow may turn back the Thibetan Kafilas by absurdly heavy duties, levied on the frontier, just as his predecessors succeeded, by their rapacity, in reducing the trade to an occasional adventurer more daring than his confreres.

The despatch justifies Mr. Eden, first on the account of zeal originating in an error of judgment, and second by the order of his superiors. This we suppose is the Secretary of State's way of throwing all the blame of Mr. Eden's advance on Poonakha on Mr. Beadon. At all events, if Mr. Eden were encouraged to advance on Poonakha, his share of blame for the failure is lessened, and, in fact, as far as he is concerned the whole circumstances of the case are altered. There is a vast difference between pushing on in obedience to orders or "encouragement," and pushing on in ignorance and under the mere dictation of a wish to achieve a reputation. Sir Charles Wood is discreetly silent on two subjects; he says nothing of the interference of the Home Government, and nothing of the Military operations.

The despatch justifies the payment of the subsidy to the Bhooteas on the ground that it would not be politic to weaken that Government, or to deprive it of the means of enforcing its authority "over its chiefs and functionaries;" and that by holding *in terrorem* over the enemy the threat of a stoppage of the subsidy is the surest way of making them fulfil their obligations as neighbours. But Sir Charles forgets that according to his own showing we have weakened the Bhootan Durbar by depriving it of revenues equal to Rs. 1,50,000, whilst paying them Rs. 25,000, to be increased during four years to Rs. 50,000, and that ever since we have had any relations with Bhootan its government has lacked authority over "its chiefs and subordinates." For instance, what a singular comment on this passage is afforded by the attitude and doings of Toungsoo Penlow for the past two or three years, from the time that he insulted our envoy in the presence of his masters, to the time when he came into the treaty, only, when an expedition had marched some distance into Bhootan for the sole purpose of making war on him. Altogether the affair is a very lame one, in spite of the treaty, and the veneering it has received at the hands of Sir Charles Wood. We have not secured the Thibet trade, we have not secured the privilege of making roads, we have not strengthened the Poonakha Durbar, and, lastly, we have not completed the treaty itself in such a way as to remove, even partially, the bad impressions created by an unfortunate policy followed by a feeble war.—*Bengal Hurkaru, March 14.*

MAZAGON POLICE COURT.—20th March.

(Before F. L. Brown, Esq.)

Cassinath Bhawoo, a plan maker, appeared yesterday with his counsel, Mr. Austey, and laid an information against Mr. W. Flood, an inspector of police, and policeman No. 126 C., charging them with false imprisonment and assault.

The informant stated—I am a plan maker and reside in Girgaum Back Road. On Monday the 26th of February last, at 8 o'clock at night, I was in my back compound where some boys were playing tom toms near a Hoolee fire. I was sitting near them. Three Brahmins named Janoo Wittoba Naik, Kerroba Wassoodew Naik, and Balla Wittoba Naik were with me. At that time three or four stones were thrown into my compound from that adjoining, belonging to Jejeebhoy Jehanghir Lamna. One of the stones hit a boy named Annudrao on the side of his face. I called a police sepoy No. 189 C. into my compound, and reported to him that stones had been thrown from Jejeebhoy's compound into mine. I took the sepoy round to the front gate of Jejeebhoy's compound. The sepoy entered the compound: I remained at the gate. Shortly afterwards the sepoy returned to me and said that he had spoken to the Shett. He went away and I returned to my three friends. On the following evening, at a quarter to 6 o'clock, I was in my back compound, the boys were playing near the fire as before. The said Jejeebhoy and one Nusserwanjee Paruck were then at a window at the upper floor of their house. The house is the property of Nusserwanjee Paruck but rented by Jejeebhoy. They were about fifty paces from me. Nusserwanjee Paruck made some remark about the sepoy having come there on the preceding morning. I made no reply. On the 29th February, at 9 p. m., I was at the Hoolee fire as before. The boys were playing tom-toms. At that time a sepoy, No. 126 C. came into my compound, and seized my son, Bhickoo, about fifteen years of age, and a boy named Pandoorung Balla, and took them away with their tom-toms. In five minutes afterwards I followed them, and found them in the street near the Ice Factory. The boys were then in the custody of the sepoy. The head of the tom-toms had been broken. The sepoy was lashing the boys as he was taking them along. I asked him by what authority he did so, and protested against his lashing the boys. He said that he had arrested them by order of the constable at the house of Jejeebhoy. I desired him to show me the constable. He then turned round and we went to the gate of Jejeebhoy's compound. I saw a constable named Flood in the house of Jejeebhoy. He was at a window in the upper storey. Mr. Flood came down to us at the compound gate. He did not speak a word to me. He put my hands in handcuffs. He handcuffed one of my hands in that of my servant named Govind. He then poked me with the end of his staff, giving me two pokes on my right side. He struck my servant on his neck with the same staff. I asked why he treated me in that manner, and observed that I had committed no theft. He pushed me by the neck and said, "come along" He was then disguised as a Memon. He took us to the Candawaddy police station, and struck us on the way. The two Bhungsallees followed us there. The Bhungsallees were in a phaeton. At the chowkey they called Mr. Flood and spoke to him. Mr. Flood then took the handcuffs off my arm, and that of my servant. He then changed his dress. Mr. Flood then took me and my servant to the Mombadevey Chowkey. He placed us before Mr. Tighe. He told Mr. Tighe that some one was sick at the house of Mr. Munguldass Nuthoobhoy, and that a warrant was out against me. I told Mr. Tighe what had occurred. Mr. Tighe then told Mr. Flood that he ought not to have interfered, and released me and my servant. Mr. Flood released the two boys at the gate of Jejeebhoy, before we went to the Candawaddy Chowkey.

His Worship on the foregoing information ordered summonses to be issued against Mr. Flood and the police sepoy No. 126 C.

LAW.

FIRST CRIMINAL SESSIONS OF 1866.

Second Day, Tuesday, 20th March.

(Before the Hon'ble Mr. Justice Westropp.)

Theft.—Joosub Ebram and Israel Soolamon, the first a cart-driver, were charged with the theft of a quantity of sugar, the property of a Mahomedan muccadum named Adam Soolayman; and pleaded not guilty.

Adam Soolayman recollected having had some sugar lying at the Musjid Bunder on the 8th December last. On that day he sent his son to the bunder, while he waited at the warehouse for the carts carrying the sugar. The first prisoner drove one of the carts, but he did not come to the warehouse. The bags of sugar had marks on them, by which witness could swear to their identity. Witness saw the prisoners at 5 o'clock the same day in the custody of Custom House officers.

Hajee Seedik Soolayman, the son of the prosecutor, said he was desired by his father in December last to hire carts, and take to his warehouse 96 bags of sugar, which were then lying at the Musjid Bunder. Witness engaged twelve carts, among which was the cart of the first prisoner, No. 1,392. He had taken the numbers of the carts. Eight bags were placed in each of the carts. The prisoner did not deliver at the warehouse the bags which had been entrusted to him. The same evening witness saw the eight missing bags in a cart near the Baboola tank, and identified them by the marks upon them.

Cassimally Nasserally, a jemadar in the detective branch of the police, went to an oart near the Baboola tank in December last, in consequence of information which he received. He saw the first prisoner driving a cart out of the oart, and caused it to be stopped. There was some loose sugar in the cart. Witness saw the second prisoner in the oart near a heap of bags of sugar, which he was arranging. There were eight bags. In answer to the witness, prisoner said they were his property, and that he had taken them out for delivery to a person who had purchased them. Witness had taken a note of the number of the cart, which he produced at the Mazagon Police Court, but had subsequently lost it. The cart and the prisoners were then taken into custody. The same evening the prosecutor's son came to the chowkey and claimed the sugar as his property. There were English marks on the bags of sugar.

His Lordship having summed up at some length, the jury convicted the prisoners—the first of criminal breach of trust, and the second of receiving stolen property. His Lordship sentenced the prisoners to imprisonment with hard labour—the first for fifteen months, and the second for one year.

House-breaking and Theft.—Ahmed Abba and Tar Husson were charged with house-breaking and theft in the premises of Noormahomed Aboo.

The prosecutor keeps a fruit shop in Memonwady, and lives in another place at a short distance. One night in January last, at 8 p. m., he left his residence to go out on business. On his return home at midnight, he found the door of his room open, the staple of which had been drawn out, and the padlocks broken. On going into the room, he found that the padlocks to a box, in which he kept his ornaments and monies, had been broken, and the property removed. Witness gave information to the police of the loss. Two or three days afterwards he caused the prisoners to be arrested; when the first prisoner admitted having deposited the property with Ismail. Both prisoners said that, and pointed out Ismail's shop at the Null Bazar. The ornaments were found in a Marwarree's shop.

Ismail Jackaria stated that, one day in January last, the prisoners brought to his shop the ornaments produced in Court. The second prisoner had them in his hand: he said they belonged to his mother, and that he wanted to raise Rs. 100 on them for the purpose of trade. Witness said he had not money with him, and, therefore, with the consent of the prisoners, who remained in the shop, he went to pledge them with a Marwarree. He pledged them for Rs. 96, which he gave to the prisoners, who then left the shop. When the police came to his shop with the prisoners, witness went and pointed out the shop at which he had deposited the ornaments in pledge.

Further evidence was called in corroboration of the preceding. The Marwarree, on being questioned, gave up the ornaments which had been pledged with him by Jackaria. Both the prisoners were present on the occasion, and heard the prosecutor claim them as his property.

His Lordship summed up the evidence at some length to the jury, who convicted both the prisoners of dishonestly receiving stolen property. The second prisoner had been in gaol once before; but he submitted that he was entrapped into the offence on that occasion by another man, and that the depositions would show such to have been the fact. His Lordship said he would look over the depositions in that case, and therefore reserved sentence.

House-breaking and Theft.—Nusserwanjee Byramjee, a Parsee cook, was charged with house-breaking and theft; and pleaded not guilty.

Mr. Cowasjee Pestonjee Framjee, the prosecutor, said the prisoner was employed as a cook in his family, and absconded two days before the commission of this theft. The door of witness's room leads into a passage at the back of his house at Mazagon. On the evening of the 20th December last, the witness, on returning home, found one of the doors leading into his room open, and the panes of glass broken. On examining his cupboard, he missed the box (produced in Court) in which he kept shares and ornaments and monies. Among the articles missed were portraits of the late Framjee Cowasjee, witness's grand-father. The following morning the prisoner was brought in custody of the police; and witness charged him with theft. The prisoner denied the charge. The same night he was again brought to the house, when he indirectly admitted the theft and said he had given Rs. 200 to his sister. Nothing was found in her house, which was searched by the police. The next day witness went to Major Henderson at the Mazagon Police chowkey, where he saw portions of his missing property. The remainder of the property was brought to his house by the police.

Damodhur Shamjee remembered the prisoner coming to his shop one Saturday in the month of December last, when he purchased two seers of onions and left with him a bundle of clothes, saying he would take them on his return from the bazaar. The following day witness gave up the clothes to a policeman, who opened it in his presence. It contained the caps and other articles of wearing apparel produced in Court.

Syed Abdool Rehmon lived in a mosque and knew the prisoner. One Saturday night, prisoner went to the mosque and asked to be allowed to sleep there. Witness allowed him to do so, but later in the night he left the place. The following night he came there again and asked witness to keep a currency note for Rs. 10, a coat, and a red cloth, which witness gave up to the policeman who came to search the place on a Wednesday.

Rampersaud Dhokul, a police jemadar, remembered the prisoner being brought to him in custody by a policeman. He said he had given two currency notes for Rs. 100 each to his sister, but the latter denied having received them. He then pointed out the last witness who lives in a mosque at Camateepoora. The "syed" gave up a currency note for Rs. 10, a coat, and a piece of red cloth, which, he said in the presence and hearing of the prisoner, that he (the prisoner) had purchased a few days ago. The prisoner admitted, before Major Henderson, having stolen some property but not all that the prosecutor alleged he had lost on the morning of the 31st December, the tin box in Court was found behind the wall of the prosecutor's compound. It was open, and some papers, including share certificates, were lying near it.

Gopall Dajee, a police havildar, went with the prisoner to the house of Damodhur Shamjee. He was asleep: the prisoner awoke him and then said to him "produce the property which I gave you." Damodhur gave up to witness the caps produced in Court, some copper change, and a pair of trowsers, which the prosecutor afterwards identified to be his property.

The case for the prosecution closed here. The prisoner, in his defence, made a rambling statement to the effect that the prosecutor owed him a grudge for having demanded his wages rather obstreperously, and therefore brought this false charge. As to the clothes, he said the prosecutor gave them to him as a present.

His Lordship having briefly summed up the case for the prosecution, the jury retired to their room and in a few minutes returned with a verdict of guilty of theft and dishonestly receiving stolen property. It appeared that the prisoner was once before sentenced by Mr. Brown to three months' imprisonment for stealing twenty-two copper pots. His Lordship ordered that Mr. Brown should be sent for; and that gentleman, on coming into Court, certified to the sentence he had passed upon the prisoner. His Lordship now sentenced the prisoner to undergo rigorous imprisonment for one year, and to receive thirty lashes upon his person with a cat-o-nine tail.

Theft.—Toolseydass Jusraj was placed at the bar for stealing eleven pieces of silver, the property of Ludha Pragjee. In February last, the prosecutor employed the prisoner to work with him in making silver cups for a Hindoo temple in Goolalwady; and the eleven pieces were what they worked at. On a Wednesday evening, the prosecutor put those pieces in a box at the temple where they worked, locked it, and giving the key to the prisoner, desired him to wait there until the guardian of the temple returned and then to make it over to him. The guardian of the temple received the box, and put it in a strong room during the night. The next morning he delivered the box to the prosecutor in the same state that he received it from the prisoner. On opening the box, prosecutor found the silver pieces gone. He thereupon went to the prisoner's house and charged him with the theft of the silver. He denied having taken it. He was then taken into custody, and shortly afterwards admitted that he had got the silver and pointed out the shop of a Marwarree at Dhobie Talao. The Marwarree, on being told by the prisoner, gave up all the pieces of silver, saying they had been pledged with him by the prisoner for Rs. 140.

The evidence of the policeman, who arrested the prisoner, and to whom the Marwarree pawn broker gave up the silver pieces, corroborated the story of the prosecutor and the guardian of the temple.

After a brief summing up by His Lordship, the jury found the prisoner guilty of criminal breach of trust; and he was sentenced to be kept in rigorous imprisonment for six months.

Theft. Buggoo Jotee pleaded not guilty to an indictment charging him with theft.

Withal Succaram, the prosecutor, said that the prisoner came to his house in Bhendy Bazaar road on a Sunday night in February last; that while conversing, sleep overtook him; and that he did not know what had occurred until 1 a. m., when he was awakened by a policeman. He then learned that a theft had taken place in his house, and missed his box containing clothes and Rs. 82 in silver.

The prisoner was arrested by a policeman on suspicion as he was going along the road with the property, and after some time pointed out the house of the prosecutor as the place where he got the property.

The jury convicted the prisoner of theft; and His Lordship sentenced him to be imprisoned with hard labour for nine calendar months.

Sentence.—Ahmed Abba and Tar Husson, who were convicted by the jury and the sentence upon whom was reserved until His Lordship had time to read over the depositions in another case in which the second prisoner was convicted some time ago, were placed at the bar to receive sentence. His Lordship told the first prisoner that, although this was his first offence, he could not give him less punishment than one year's imprisonment; and remarked that, the second prisoner, an old offender, should, in addition to one year's rigorous imprisonment, receive thirty lashes with a cat-o-nine tail.

A Correction.—In summing up to the jury the evidence against Fyze Ali Tippoo Saheb, who was charged on Monday with the theft of a number of ornaments, which were given to him by his sister without the knowledge or consent of her husband, His Lordship was made to say (in our yesterday's issue) that, in England, a person in the prisoner's position would have been guilty of theft. It ought to have been that, he would *not* be guilty of theft; the word not being accidentally omitted from the report.

CORRESPONDENCE.

MAZAGON PORTUGUESE EDUCATION SOCIETY.

To the Editor of the Bombay Gazette.

Sir,—I am delighted to observe that a body of enterprising gentlemen from Mazagon have organised a "Mazagon Portuguese Education Society," a desideratum long felt in the neighbouring locality there. Although there is at present a Portuguese School, yet it is so far for persons living in Bake House Lane, Bunderwara, &c., that many neglect the education of their children. I trust these gentlemen will strive every nerve to make this new school accessible in every respect to every one. The committee is composed of men belonging to various professions, which is in itself a guarantee that the undertaking is on a firm basis, and their united efforts will, I doubt not, crown them with success.

BOLSINHO.

BLAMIRE vs. BLAMIRE.

To the Editor of the Bombay Gazette.

Sir,—Relating to your paragraph in to-day's paper of a Mrs. Blamire having made application for a summons against her husband, who had abandoned her eighteen months since, &c., the facts are:—The summons was returnable on Saturday, and not applied for as stated by you. Mrs. Blamire came to Bombay in November 1864, with her husband's approval, and remained with a relation. Up till the end of January 1866, during the said period, Mrs. B. was supported by her husband, Early in January, 1866, she was requested by Mr. Blamire to join him as soon as she should receive a remittance from him, on receipt of which she went by the steamer *Lord Clyde* in January to Kurrachee. He having arrived from Mooltan about the same time, sent a telegram to a friend of their's at Kurrachee if Mrs. B. had arrived. Being informed she had, he immediately replied he could not come for her before the following week. In the interim he was forming his plans of escaping from Kotree, as for certain acts of misconduct (for which he was amenable to the Penal Code) he was dismissed the service of the Indus Flotilla summarily, and clandestinely embarked on board the steamer *Kurrachee* on the 10th February, and arrived in Bombay on the 13th February. He has been traced to a certain hotel, where he lived in retirement for eight days, and has endeavoured to evade any search for him by his mode of migration, as he was possessed of a considerable sum of money on his leaving Kotree. It is very hard upon a young woman to be thrown penniless and depending on charity, while he is quietly squandering, and causing misery to a young helpless woman.

ONE INTERESTED.

Bombay, 20th March.

THE NOWSAREE SCHOOL.

To the Editor of the Bombay Gazette.

Sir,—I shall esteem it a great obligation by your giving room to the enclosed copy of a letter, addressed by me to the Editor of the *Times of India*, who seems unwilling to insert it in his paper, as it tends to clear the wrong impressions made by him, in his issue of the 5th instant, on the good character of our Dustoor at Nowsaree. I am astonished to observe why the Editor of the *Times of India* should object to publish a letter written under the full signature of a party concerned in the cause, who comes forward to prove the misinformation conveyed to him. This shows how partially the *Times of India* views the case. The spirit of the public press is not shown as it ought to be.—I am, &c.

RUTTONJI RUSTOMJI DUSTOOR.

20th March.

To the Editor of the Times of India.

Sir,—In your editorial column of the 5th instant, a lengthy article is written about the Parsee school at Nowsaree, wherein several remarks have been passed on the character of our Dustoor there. This, I am confident, has been brought to your ears by some evil-disposed person, who has misinformed you on the subject. Permit me therefore to refute such of the remarks as appertain to the *renting* of the house selected for the school.

The house in question was my property, and I was living in it with my family. When it was selected as the best site for the school, an offer was made to me by Cursetjee Nusserwanjee Cama, Esquire, the then managing trustee of the school, through one Mr. Bhicajee Ruttonjee Nureeman in Bombay. I accepted the offer at once unhesitatingly, as the house was required for the good purpose of establishing a school, although I was put to the inconvenience at the time by not procuring another house for myself and family.

This statement will prove that the remarks made on the Dustoor were wrong, namely, that "the Dustoor used his influence to prevent a lease of the house being granted," * * * and consequently the false accusation falls to the ground.

It is further remarked that, "through the influence of Col. Wallace, the late Resident at Baroda, that the house was obtained at all." Now this is entirely wrong. I know not Col. Wallace, nor did he ever interfere in this matter nor used his influence. It is known to all that British Residents at the Courts of Native Princes have no right to enforce the subjects of such Princes to give up their property nor encroach upon their rights and titles illegally.

I hope these statements will be found satisfactory, for you to remove the false accusation made on the good character of our Dustoor, for whom we have a high respect. This correspondence has only arisen on account of some ill-natured person having misinformed you on the subject.—I remain, &c.,

RUTTONJI RUSTOMJI DUSTOOR,
Proprietor of the house used for the Nowsaree School.

15th March.

INDIAN NEWS-LETTERS.

(From Our Own Correspondent.)

CALCUTTA, 12th March.

Several circumstances have prevented me from writing to you, with a list of which, however, I need not trouble you; I only mention the fact to explain the delay that has occurred in sending my usual budget. There is but one quarter of Calcutta in which some excitement is visible, and this is among the medicos, who are somewhat irritated at the appointment of Major Malleson to the Presidentship of the Sanitary Commission, vacated by the appointment of Mr. John Strachey to the Chief Commissionership of Oude. This is of course the most natural thing in the world, and the reasons they advance are tolerably specious. Acknowledging his great abilities—there are some however who look upon him as a greatly overrated man—they refuse to allow that those abilities are of an order to fit him for the office to which he has been promoted. Whatever else he may be fit for, he is not fit for that. State sanitation, say they, requires peculiar qualifications, and it has yet to be shown that Major Malleson possesses these. He has been lecturing on Lally and Labourdonais, and is President of the Bethune Society, but beyond this he has done and said nothing to show that the Presidentship of the Sanitary Committee is just the place for him. Beyond what he has acquired as a member of that committee, there is nothing to show that he has learnt anything in the way of sanitary experience. It was mortifying enough that a civilian should have been the first President, but there was this to be said in favour of Mr. Strachey, that when he was Assistant Commissioner of Gurwhal he had shown great aptitude for carrying out the details of sanitary reform. He had taken to the subject *con amore*, and as head of the cholera commission of enquiry in 1861 he had done good service. But there is none of all this in Major Malleson's antecedents, whilst his tastes are in a totally different direction. On the other hand, say they, the reputation of Dr. Chevers is European. There is no doubt about this, and that whilst Major Malleson is but a tyro, the former is a master in matters of sanitation, and that the appointment of the worthy Doctor would have been a graceful tribute to successful labours and zealous services. They see nothing but failure in the Major's elevation, and maintain that, instead of purging the country of the removable causes of death, he will study literature and the cool breezes of Simla, and chronicle the brave deeds of Indian heroes. There is no doubt a great deal of truth in all this, and I am disposed to agree with those who look upon Major Malleson as an absurdly overrated man. He has pushed himself well to the front as a lecturer on defunct worthies, but I do not know that he has told us anything new about them. He is the editor of the *Calcutta Review*, but beyond a first-rate article on education in India from the pen of the Bishop of Calcutta, that periodical can scarcely be said to have revived under his fostering care. Time will yet show whether those who speak thus, or the admirers of Major Malleson, whose number I am bound to say is rather large, are right, but of this we may be sure, that the Government of India has determined not to listen to the remonstrances of the medicos, so they might as well keep their breath to cool their porridge.

It cannot be long before we shall have Mr. Wingfield among us, on his way to England. This gentleman leaves a province which he has administered on the whole successfully, but in which he has secured but a limited popularity. Whilst the covenanted officials and the talookdars witness his departure with regret, the great mass of tenants and cultivators do not share in this feeling. One section of them has even gone so far as to memorialize the Governor General, protesting against certain of Mr. Wingfield's decisions, whereby they have been deprived of certain privileges which they inherited from their forefathers, and their right to which was never questioned till that gentleman's partiality for the talookdars led him to snatch them away. Of this fact, however, there can be no doubt, that the Foreign office is now busy in the preparation of a series of State papers for transmission to the Secretary of State for India, on matters connected with the much vexed question of tenant rights in Oude. In these papers the point at issue between the Government of India on the one hand, and the late Chief Commissioner with the talookdars on the other, are discussed with singular temper and ability. It is a noteworthy fact that the views which Mr. Wingfield now entertains are not at all those which he endorsed when he assumed the administration of Oude. As a Collector in the North-West Provinces he had been subjected for many years to the influences of the Thomason school of economists, and had thoroughly imbibed their views. But they found no favour with Lord Canning, especially during the last two years of his Viceroyalty, when a talookdar aristocracy appeared to possess great value in his eyes. Mr. Wingfield changed his views, but he did something more; he did not simply subscribe to his Lordship's opinions, but carried them to their greatest possible extreme, and flatly declared that not a tenant in all Oude had any right at all. He would have given them over, bound hand and foot, into the hands of men who, with the martial spirit of their fathers, had imbibed also their unpitying contempt for the sons of the glebe, had not the Government of India interposed. His interference was the signal for the appearance of a succession of gross misrepresentations, which, after filling the columns of the local paper, found their way to England, and succeeded, by means of a forged despatch, in misleading many. It would have been far better for all parties if a little more patience had been exercised by these journals which espoused the cause of the "injured talookdars," by boldly repeating Mr. Wingfield's assertion, that such a thing as tenant right in Oude was totally unknown. The fact that the Sunnuds which Lord Canning handed to these landholders in open Durbar, contained a clause which showed that his Lordship entertained doubts on this subject, is a significant one. You may be perfectly sure that when Mr. Davies' report of the result of his enquiries is published, more than sufficient evidence will be placed before the public to justify both those suspicions and the action of the Government of India. That report is in the hands of Mr. William Muir, one of the most experienced revenue authorities in all India, who is preparing a most exhaustive commentary on it. We shall shortly have the veil torn from Mr. Wingfield's extravagantly one-sided views, with which he so frightened the India House on his last visit to England. It can scarcely be said that he was not fully warned of the greatly erroneous character of those views, since Mr. George Campbell, when Judicial Commissioner of Oude, prepared an elaborate report exposing the gross irregularities, to use no harsher phrase, of these "bold barons of Oude"; and especially of those who, under Mr. Wingfield's auspices, had been created honorary magistrates. Had the Government of India sat still with folded hands, and allowed this gentleman to carry out to the full his own views, he would have secured for himself the hatred of the great mass of the people. As it is, they are too glad to get rid of him. He is succeeded by Mr. Strachey, who, as he has never mixed himself up with the many vexed questions connected with Oude, may be said to enter on the scene without any prejudice or party feeling one way or the other.

The *Conversazione* held by the Mahomedan Literary Society at the Town Hall a few nights ago was a great success, and there could scarcely have been less than 1,200 persons present. As I looked round, I perceived the representatives of a great number of nationalities—English, French, Italian, German, Constantinopolitan, Greek, Armenian, Persian, Parsee, and purely Indian; they mingled freely amidst the blinding glare of the electric light, and sauntered from table to table, now wondering at the experiments in electricity of Mr. Woodrow, now delighted at the revelations of the microscope. All the rooms and even the anterooms were filled by an excited, marvelling crowd, amongst whom walked the Governor General with his usual urbanity, the Lieutenant Governor, the Bishop of Calcutta, and the Commander-in-Chief—with his singular resemblance to the Viceroy. Of Nuwabs, Rajahs, and Baboos there was no lack, but I am sorry to observe the sneering way in which the latter have spoken in the *Hindoo Patriot* of the efforts of the Society to please. The assertion made by that paper, that the several races and classes formed so many groups is quite unfounded. The fact is that the energetic Secretary of the Mahomedan Literary Society, Moulvee Abdool Luteef, has started a method of bringing about a fusion of all classes, which the dreaming Aryan would never have dreamt, and *hinc illæ lachrymæ*. The Moulvee is a gentleman of varied attainments, singularly free from most of the confined views which fetter the progress of his race, active, enterprising, and above all thoroughly practical. He has created a Society which (scorned and laughed at at first) has now compelled the recognition of the public, and is drawing supporters from stations far in the Punjaub. It numbers the first Mahomedan notabilities in the land among its members, and Europeans of scientific celebrity have not hesitated to lecture before it. The Moulvee is determined to bring the Mahomedans of Calcutta into personal contact with Europeans and with the scientific world, and he has been very successful hitherto. The Hindoos, on the other hand, have contented themselves with moaning over the gulf which separates them from us, and indulging in the absurd dream that lectures at the Bethune Society will bridge it over. They are always attacking us on the score of pride, haughtiness and so forth, and appear to be incapable of perceiving that it was their own inordinate conceit and extravagant self-sufficiency, so absolutely without a ground to stand on, that repels us. If instead of talking a great deal of idle twaddle, they would do something for themselves, the distance between us would vanish in time. Abdool Luteef aims at bringing the various classes of the community together, in order to break down the barriers which now stand between them, so that they might learn to understand each other, and rub off each other's nodosities in the act of intermingling. To effect this purpose, he does not whine, but act.

You have received, of course, by this time the sad intelligence of the sudden demise of the Hon'ble Stewart St. John Gordon, the additional member of the Supreme Legislative Council for Bombay. He was attacked by cholera in the morning, and had recovered from it by the evening, but unfortunately there followed congestion of the lungs, and it was this that carried him off. The Viceroy was present at his funeral, and it was expected by some that the Bishop of Calcutta would have officiated at the interment, but this was not the case. I have no doubt myself that his Lordship would not have hesitated to read the service on this occasion, but I don't believe he was asked. One of the chaplains of St. Paul's accordingly officiated, but the attendance was by no means large. The unfortunate gentleman had been among us for so short a time that he had scarcely opportunity to form the acquaintance of many, but if there were not crowds at his funeral, the guns of Fort William boomed his funeral knell, and the British flag dropped mournfully from its position half way from the top of the flagstaff. Cholera, I am sorry to say, has commenced to rage with great effect in Calcutta, and the strange weather we are experiencing is giving it a frightful vitality. It is said to be more prevalent on the river than on the shore, and some commanders of ships have been carried off by it, as well as the wives of other skippers. But I am afraid that among the natives it must be equally, if not more, prevalent, and their dirty habits and unclean houses invite the terrible disorder. Whilst the heat during the day is very trying, our mornings are sometimes densely foggy, and during the night it is occasionally very chilly. This singular variation in the temperature of the atmosphere is doubtless the parent of this scourge, which visits us with painful regularity every year, and only leaves us to make way for small-pox.

BENGAL.

We hear that Mr. A. M. Monteath, now Under-Secretary to the Government of India, Home Department, will take charge of the office of the Director General of the Electric Telegraph Department in the latter part of the current month, in the place of Colonel D. G. Robinson, proceeding to England on leave.—*Indian Daily News, March 14.*

We learn that Colonel T. Chamberlain, c. b., at present commanding the 1st Bengal Cavalry, will be appointed to the Brigade Staff on the departure for England, on the 23rd instant, of Brigadier General Errington, c. b., commanding the Fort William Brigade.—*Englishman, March 14.*

The following is from Dewangiri, March 2;—The right column is broken up. The 12th (K. G.) Regiment N. I. marched down to-day *en route* to Dorundah. The 44th also has left to-day for Cherra Poonjee. The 9th Regiment N. I. marches hence on Sunday (the 4th) for Barrackpore. The 26th Regiment P. I. follows to the same station. The 32nd Regiment N. I (Pioneers) remains cantoned at Dewangiri, as does the 5th Company Bengal Sappers and Miners. The 8th Co. Bengal Sappers and Miners has marched for Roorkee. The Eurasian Battery is ordered from Gowhatty to Cheera Poonjee.—*Id.*

We observe by the *Telegraph Gazette* of yesterday, that the French ship *Pius IX.*, Captain Duccasson, which sailed from Saugor for the Mauritius on the 7th instant, has put back to Diamond Harbour leaky.—*Hurkaru, March 14.*

A change in the constitution of the offices of Political Agent in Kattiawar and Resident at Baroda, and a revision of the salaries at present attached to these appointments, was some time ago proposed; but the Governor General considers that it will be expedient to obtain the concurrence of the Secretary of State before redistributing the salaries in the proportions which are considered suitable in the Foreign Department. The necessary recommendation will accordingly be made, and pending the result, the temporary arrangement proposed by the Government of Bombay, viz., to divide equally the aggregate of the present salaries of the Political Agent and Resident, and to assign to the Political Commissioner and the Resident a salary of Rupees 2,500 a month each, is sanctioned.—*Id.*

MADRAS.

Presentation of a Police Station!!—The Inspector General of Madras Police has reported to Government that a wealthy native gentleman, named Kurumbur Rungappah Naick, built a second class station-house at Oolundoorpett, and recently made it over to the police. The value of the building is about Rs. 1,200. The Inspector General of Madras Police has been directed by the Government to communicate to Kurumbur Rungappah Naick, through the Magistrate of South Arcot, that His Excellency the Governor in Council highly appreciates the public spirit evinced by him in the presentation of a building, valued at Rs. 1,200, for a police station-house at Oolundoorpett. The Magistrate will publish this order in the *District Gazette.*—*Times, March 15.*

CENTRAL INDIA.

Mr. Temple, no doubt encouraged by the signal success which attended the Nagpore Exhibition, contemplates having another Exhibition, on a far grander scale at Jubbulpore in December next, and we believe has applied to Government for a pecuniary grant for that purpose.—*Times, March 14.*

A large coal-field has been discovered by Capt. L. Smith at Chanda. Specimens have been forwarded to Bombay, and if approved, the abandonment of the Chindwarra fields may be regarded as a not very improbable or remote event, for Chanda has a superior advantage of situation, against which it would be hopeless for Chindwarra to contend.—*Id.*

We have heard of extraordinary travelling, but the speed with which the Governor General's overland express reached its destination, on the last occasion, was something marvellous. It arrived in Calcutta from Bombay, *via* Nagpore, in the incredibly short space of four days.—*Id.*

NORTH-WEST PROVINCES.

Government have ruled that in cases where an uncovenanted servant is suspended while his conduct is undergoing enquiry, and afterwards reinstated and fully acquitted, he is to receive his full pay after the enquiry is terminated. Before, the result is known he is to receive subsistence allowance up to one-fourth his salary, unless he be a European on pay exceeding Rupees 25, in which case the subsistence allowance is to be limited to one-fourth of the salary, such moiety being not less than 25 rupees monthly.—*Delhi Gazette, March 14.*

We hear from Lucknow that the unfortunate Mr. Remington, who on the 6th instant was pronounced of sound mind and discharged from the Bhowanipore Lunatic Asylum, has found his way back to the bazars of Lucknow, and taken up his old quarters in the Aish Bagh. He has resumed the garb of a fakir and his former mad pranks, and is making himself as disagreeable as ever.

Further changes are about to take place in the Oudh Commission. Captain Montmorency, most highly commended by Mr Wingfield in his last report and declared to be as well qualified as a Commissioner, will at once take charge of Oonao from Mr. Glynn, Deputy Commissioner, going home. Lucknow also will shortly lose the "only efficient Cantonment Magistrate" it has had, Captain Shaw, to the benefit of Sultanpore, he being about to succeed Captain Hawkins, while Captain McGrigor from Fyzabad becomes Cantonment Magistrate of Lucknow.—*Id.*

THE TREATY WITH BHOOTAN.

(From the Gazette of India, March 13.)

His Excellency the Viceroy and Governor General in Council is pleased to publish for general information the terms of a Treaty and Agreement lately concluded with the Government of Bhootan, and a Despatch received from the Right Hon'ble the Secretary of State for India, reviewing the provisions of the same.

The Treaty extorted from the British Envoy was given up to Colonel Bruce by the Bhootanese Government on the 8th November 1865. And on the 25th February, the two guns, lost at Dewangiri, were surrendered at the River Monass into the hands of Colonel Richardson.

W. MUIR,
Secy. to the Govt. of India.

Treaty between His Excellency the Right Hon'ble Sir John Lawrence, G. C. B., K. S. I., Viceroy and Governor General of Her Britannic Majesty's possessions, in the East Indies, and their Highnesses the Dhurm and Deb Rajahs of Bhootan, concluded on the one part by Lieutenant Colonel Herbert Bruce, C. B., by virtue of full powers to that effect vested in him by the Viceroy and Governor General, and on the other part by Samdojey Deb Jimpey and Thamseyrensey Dowai, according to full powers conferred on them by the Dhurm and Deb Rajahs.

Article I.

There shall henceforth be perpetual peace and friendship between the British Government and the Government of Bhootan.

Article II.

Whereas, in consequence of the repeated aggressions of the Bhootan Government, and the refusal of that Government to afford satisfaction for those aggressions, and of their insulting treatment of the Officers sent by His Excellency the Governor General in Council for the purpose of procuring an amicable adjustment of differences existing between the two States, the British Government has been compelled to seize by an armed force the whole of the Dooars and certain hill posts protecting the passes into Bhootan; and whereas the Bhootan Government has now expressed its regret for past misconduct, and a desire for the establishment of friendly relations with the British Government, it is hereby agreed that the whole of the tract known as the eighteen Dooars, bordering on the districts of Rungpore, Cooch Behar, and Assam, together with the talook of Ambaree Fallacottah and the Hill Territory on the left bank of the Teesta up to such points as may be laid down by the British Commissioner appointed for the purpose, is ceded by the Bhootan Government to the British Government for ever.

Article III.

The Bhootan Government hereby agree to surrender all British subjects, as well as subjects of the Chiefs of Sikhim and Cooch Behar, who are now detained in Bhootan against their will, and to place no impediment in the way of the return of all or any of such persons into British Territory.

Article IV.

In consideration of the cession by the Bhootan Government of the territories specified in Article II. of this Treaty and of the said Government having expressed its regret for past misconduct, and having hereby engaged for the future to restrain all evil-disposed persons from committing crimes within British Territory or the territories of the Rajahs of Sikhim and Cooch Behar, and to give prompt and full redress for all such crimes which may be committed in defiance of their commands, the British Government agree to make an annual allowance to the Government of Bhootan of a sum not exceeding fifty thousand Rupees (Rs. 50,000), to be paid to Officers not below the rank of Jungpen, who shall be deputed by the Government of Bhootan to receive the same. And it is further hereby agreed that the payments shall be made as specified below:—

On the fulfilment by the Bhootan Government of the conditions of this Treaty, twenty-five thousand Rupees (Rs. 25,000).

Digitized with financial assistance from the Government of Maharashtra on 18 June, 2017

On the 10th January following the first payment, thirty-five thousand Rupees (Rs. 35,000).

On the 10th January following, forty-five thousand Rupees (Rs. 45,000).

On every succeeding 10th January, fifty thousand Rupees (Rs. 50,000).

ARTICLE V.

The British Government will hold itself at liberty at any time to suspend the payment of this compensation money, either in whole or in part, in the event of misconduct on the part of the Bhootan Government, or its failure to check the aggression of its subjects, or to comply with the provisions of this Treaty.

ARTICLE VI.

The British Government hereby agree, on demand being duly made in writing by the Bhootan Government, to surrender, under the provisions of Act. VII. of 1854, of which a copy shall be furnished to the Bhootan Government, all Bhootanese subjects accused of any of the following crimes who may take refuge in British Dominions:—The crimes are murder, attempting to murder, rape, kidnapping, great personal violence, maiming, dacoity, thuggee, robbery, burglary, knowingly receiving property obtained by dacoity, robbery, or burglary, cattle stealing, breaking and entering a dwelling-house and stealing therein, arson, setting fire to a village, house, or town, forgery or uttering forged documents, counterfeiting current coin, knowingly uttering base or counterfeit coin, perjury, subornation of perjury, embezzlement by public officers or other persons, and being an accessory to any of the above offences.

ARTICLE VII.

The Bhootan Government hereby agree, on requisition being duly made by, or by the authority of, the Lieutenant Governor of Bengal, to surrender any British subjects accused of any of the crimes specified in the above Article who may take refuge in the territory under the jurisdiction of the Bhootan Government, and also any Bhootanese subjects who, after committing any of the above crimes in British Territory, shall flee into Bhootan, on such evidence of their guilt being produced as shall satisfy the Local Court of the District in which the offence may have been committed.

ARTICLE VIII.

The Bhootan Government hereby agree to refer to the arbitration of the British Government all disputes with, or causes of complaint against, the Rajahs of Sikhim and Cooch Behar, and to abide by the decision of the British Government; and the British Government hereby engage to enquire into and settle all such disputes and complaints in such manner as justice may require, and to insist on the observance of the decision by the Rajahs of Sikhim and Cooch Behar.

ARTICLE IX.

There shall be free trade and commerce between the two Governments. No duties shall be levied on Bhootanese goods imported into British Territories, nor shall the Bhootan Government levy any duties on British goods imported into or transported through the Bhootan Territories. Bhootanese subjects residing in British Territories shall have equal justice with British subjects, and British subjects residing in Bhootan shall have equal justice with the subjects of Bhootan Government.

ARTICLE X.

The present Treaty of ten Articles having been concluded at Sinchula on the 11th day of November 1865, corresponding with the Bhootea year Sim Lung, 24th day of the 9th month, and signed and sealed by Lieutenant Colonel Herbert Bruce, C. B., and Samdojey Deb Jimpey and Thamseyrensey Dowai, the ratifications of the same by His Excellency the Viceroy and Governor General, or His Excellency the Viceroy and Governor General in Council, and by their Highnesses the Dhurm and Deb Rajahs shall be mutually delivered within thirty days from this date.

H. BRUCE, Lieut. Colonel,
Chief Civil and Political Officer.

AGREEMENT.

WE, Samdojey Deb Jimpey and Thamseyrensey Dowai, the two high officers of the Bhootan Court, will go back to the Deb Rajah and fully explain to His Highness about the two guns which fell into the hands of the Bhooteah Troops on the evacuation of Dewangiri, and obtain His Highness's consent to go to Tongso about them. If we succeed in getting back the guns by bringing Tongso Penlow to terms, we will either bring the guns back and restore them at Sinchula, or else cause them to be handed over to the British Officers at Dewangiri; but if we should unfortunately be unsuccessful, one of us will come down to the Representative of the British Government for assistance, and, in the meantime, we agree to explain to His Highness the Deb Rajah that no money payment can be expected under the 4th Article of the Treaty.

We further agree that no money payment under the Treaty shall be due to the Bhootan Government in the event of Mr. Eden and Cheeboo Lama declaring that a second copy of the Treaty extorted from them was left by them in Bhootan, until such time as the said second copy shall be found and surrendered to the Representative of the British Government, and we fully understand and acknowledge that, until the two British guns are restored, no money payment under the Treaty will be due to the Bhootan Government.

Done this 10th day of November 1865, corresponding with 23-9th month, Bhootea year Sim Lung, or one day previous to the date fixed for the formal signature of the Treaty in public Durbar at Sinchula.

SAMDOJEY DEB JIMPEY
THAMSEYRENSEY DOWAI

DESPATCH FROM THE SECRETARY OF STATE FOR INDIA.

INDIA OFFICE,
London, 1st February 1866.

To His Excellency the Right Honourable the Governor General of India in Council.

SIR,—I have considered in Council the Despatches of your Excellency's Government, relating to the negotiation and the execution of the treaty of peace recently concluded with the Bhootan Government. I now proceed to communicate to you the views of Her Majesty's Government respecting the important matters referred to in this correspondence.

The long-continued aggressions of the Bhooteahs upon your frontier, by which not only much property had been carried off, but many subjects of the British Government, or of our allies, had been made prisoners and slaves, had induced Lord Canning to entertain the question of despatching an expedition into the Bhootan country, but his attention was diverted from it by the Mutiny in 1857.

On the restoration of tranquillity, the subject of this expedition was again brought under the consideration of the Government of India. The outrages, which had so long rendered insecure the property and the liberty of our people on the Bhootan frontier, still continued, and the necessity of some interference on the part of your Government was as urgent as before. In order, however, if possible, to obtain reparation for the past and security for the future, without resorting to hostile measures, it was determined to despatch a British Officer on a mission to the Bhootan Rajahs.

As on former occasions, British missions, which had been despatched to the Bhootan capital had been well received, there was no reason to believe that the Officer deputed to proceed to Poonakha would be otherwise than courteously treated in the Bhootan country.

The Envoy selected for this duty was the Honourable Ashley Eden, who had before been employed in adjusting your relations with the Sikhim State, on which occasion he had had perfectly succeeded, and had evinced, in difficult circumstances, ability and energy of a high order.

Mr. Eden had not, however, penetrated far into the country, when it became obvious that unanticipated difficulties would be thrown in his way. In my Destatch of 18th July 1864, I had concurred in the opinion expressed by your Excellency, that it might have been better if Mr. Eden had abstained, in the face of these difficulties, from advancing further than Paro. In any circumstances, Her Majesty's Government could not severely condemn what could only be considered as an error in judgment on the part of a public officer, resulting from a determination to carry out the instructions committed to him, and to endeavour at any personal risk to avert the contingency of war. But it now appears, from the correspondence forwarded to me with your Foreign (General) Letter of 5th October (No. 39.) 1865 (to which I have replied in a separate Despatch), that Mr. Eden was encouraged in the course which he pursued of advancing to Poonakha, by those under whose authority he was acting.

On his arrival at Poonakha, Mr. Eden was subjected to such gross insults and indignities at the hands of certain high officers of the Bhootan Government, that it became impossible for your Excellency to refrain from exacting reparation from a State that had so outraged the British Government in the person of its Envoy. Accordingly, a Military expedition was equipped for service in Bhootan in the cold season of 1864.

It is unnecessary in this Despatch to enter the military operations of 1864-65. They were necessarily brought to a close by the rains of the latter year. No satisfactory results having been obtained, you proceeded to make preparations for the renewal of operations at the commencement of the ensuing cold season.

Before, however, any hostilities had taken place, overtures were made on the part of the Bhootan Rajahs, which showed that they were anxious to enter into negotiations for peace.

Colonel Bruce was therefore instructed to communicate to the Bhootan authorities the terms upon which your Government were prepared to enter into negotiations with them, and, pending such negotiations, to suspend hostilities.

The preliminary terms were to the effect that the Government of Bhootan must tender an ample apology for the insults offered to the British mission; that they must surrender the Treaty extorted from Mr. Eden at Poonakha, give up the British guns abandoned at Dewangiri, and liberate all the subjects of the British Government and of the Cooch Behar and Sikhim Rajahs detained against their will in Bhootan.

The Bhooteah authorities having agreed to these preliminaries, and the Treaty extorted from Mr. Eden having been actually surrendered, Colonel Bruce proceeded to negotiate the terms of the permanent arrangement of a new Treaty.

The Bhootan Government agreed to surrender all British subjects and all subjects of Cooch Behar and Sikhim detained in Bhootan against their will, and subscribed to articles for the mutual extradition of criminals, the maintenance of free trade between the two countries, and the arbitration by the British Government of all disputes between the Bhootan Government and the Chiefs of Cooch Behar and Sikhim.

They were further required to cede, in perpetual sovereignty, to the British Government the whole of the plain country known as the Dooars, not only those which had been for some time in British occupation, but also the Western Dooars adjacent to Bengal, which had not been so occupied before the commencement of hostilities (making in the aggregate eighteen) together with certain hill posts protecting the passes into Bhootan. The country thus ceded was estimated to yield an annual revenue of about a lakh and a half of rupees, or 15,000*l*. per annum.

In respect to the Dooars, which had for many years been occupied by the British Government, a certain annual payment from their revenues had always been made to Bhootan; and now that a much larger tract of country was to be made over in full sovereignty to the British Government, it was proposed to extend this system, and to increase the amount to be paid to the Bhooteahs from 25,000 rupees progressively, in three years, to 50,000 rupees, during the good conduct of the Bhooteah Government.

Her Majesty's Government have fully considered the reasons which have induced your Excellency to adopt this course.

Although the British Government had no desire to extend its frontiers by taking possession of the Dooars, it was necessary that you should mark your sense of the misconduct of the Bhooteah rulers in the most palpable and lasting manner; and still more was it necessary, for the due protection of the inhabitants of the British Provinces on the borders of Bhootan, and also of the people of Sikhim and Cooch Behar, that, after the experience of so many years of rapine, the Dooars should be occupied by the British Government. But it was not necessary, and I concur in opinion with your Excellency's Government that it was not desirable, to impoverish the Bhootan State, by absorbing the entire revenues of the country which you had determined to annex, and which yielded a large part of the public income of Bhootan. To have alienated from its former Government the whole of those revenues would have seriously weakened the power of the Bhootan authorities, and this might have led to a continuance of the anarchy within the territories of the Bhooteah Rajahs, and those continual maraudings and depredations across the frontiers, which have rendered necessary the intervention of your Government. The existence of a strong Government in the neighbouring States, and the prosperity of their subjects, are among the best securities for the permanent peace of our frontiers. To deprive the Government of a contiguous country of the means of enforcing its authority over its Chiefs and functionaries and of compelling them to execute the engagements which it has entered into for the maintenance of the peace and security of our frontier, can in no case be sound policy. In this view, it would not be advisable to impair the resources of the Bhootan State to the extent that must have resulted from the abstraction of the entire revenues of the Dooars.

Moreover, as the arrangement into which you have entered provides for the non-payment of the stipulated sums, in the event of any infraction of the terms of the Treaty or any acts hostile to the peace and security of the British frontier, you will hold in your hands a material guarantee of the most stringent kind for the good conduct of the Bhootan Government and for the due observance of the Treaty.

Her Majesty's Government are therefore of opinion that what your Excellency describes as your liberal treatment of the Bhooteahs, is equally sound as a measure of policy, and is more likely to conduce to the great objects of an enduring peace and the protection of the inhabitants of the frontier country than the infliction of any severer measure of punishment upon the existing rulers of Bhootan; and they fully approve of the course which you have adopted in treating with the Bhootan Government upon the basis described.

Your Despatch further states, that execution of the Treaty was to depend upon the actual delivery of the British guns, for which a separate engagement had been signed, a period of two months being allowed for their surrender. In the event of their not being given up within that time, military operations, in conjunction with the Deb and Dhurm Rajahs, were to be undertaken for the purpose of compelling the Toungso-Penlow to surrender them. Your Excellency, however, was of opinion that the Rajahs were thoroughly in earnest, and it was believed by your Officers in Bhootan that the guns would be given up without much further delay. It will afford Her Majesty's Government satisfaction to learn that this has been done, and that peace has been established between the two countries, with every prospect of its permanent continuance.—I have the honor to be, sir, your most obedient, humble servant,

C. WOOD.

TRIMMERS.

(*From the Saturday Review, Feb. 17.*)

A FRENCH newspaper, describing the villa of a retired Minister at Nice, informs us that in one of the rooms the visitor may see a bust of Napoleon I., presented by the great Emperor himself to the Minister's father. On the other side of the room is a bust of Louis Philippe, presented by the Citizen King; while on the table is a richly bound copy of the *History of Cæsar*, the gift of the Imperial author. The genius for friendship, implied in being the recipient of such compliments from such widely different quarters, may be looked at in two ways, according to one's habitual temperament. People of this kind, who always contrive to keep in with everybody, or at least never fall into the mistake of quarrelling with the wrong person, are so common, even in those parts of society on which the favour of emperors and kings is not wont to shine, that most of us who think about conduct at all have a theory upon this universal complaisance. By some it is admired, as being the only temper which can secure to a man serenity of mind; and without serenity of mind, they say, he cannot make the best of his life. To others it is hateful, as being the sign either of an unworthy servility to what is bad, or else of a very shameful coolness as to the difference between what is bad and what is good. The one set of critics declare that a man is inexcusable who goes about passing judgment on his neighbours, and, so far as he can, executing his own decree. The others insist that you are bound to measure all conduct that comes under your observation by a just standard, and if it be found wanting in integrity, or in any of those other elementary qualities which are the salt of character, that it is a base thing to temporize and to make no sign of your opinion. It depends, therefore, on the view we are accustomed to take of the general question of compromise, whether we think it a mark of cleverness and wisdom, or of cunning and selfishness, to have in your room at the same time a present from Louis Philippe and a present from the ruler who is supposed to be the chief means of keeping Louis Philippe's children in unwelcome exile. In our own country, so far as public questions are concerned politics do not commonly place us in positions where we must either compromise or suffer. We are not called upon, like the Jacobite, to choose between the adroit compromise of toasting the Sovereign by passing the glass over the water-jug, and the pain of being sent to the Tower. If anybody, at Birmingham or elsewhere, should prefer drinking prospectively to the future President of the British Republic, the policeman at the door would only wonder what was the joke. The worst penalty of holding extreme political views consists in being looked upon as a fool by all the rest of the world; and this is a penalty which from the very fact that he is capable of holding an extreme view, the man is not likely to feel at all troublesome. In theological matters there is a better opportunity for anybody with a taste for being a martyr. Here there are plenty of people, on both sides, always busied in efforts to crush the spirit of compromise. Those who believe most and those who believe least are equally urgent that there should be no wearing of masks, no crafty running with the hare and hunting with the hounds. A fanatical Legitimist would not think more meanly of a man who could have presents from the Napoleons as well as presents from the Orleanist princes, than a thoroughgoing English theologian on either side would think of the compromising Gallio who would dine with an archbishop one day, and have half a dozen Essayists and Reviewers to breakfast the next morning.

It cannot be denied, however, that, on the whole, the temper of the age is all against martyrs. Most people zealously follow Polonius's injunction to Laertes:—

Give every man thine ear, but few thy voice;
Take each man's censure, but reserve thy judgment.

Not to commit himself is the sum and substance of a modern father's advice to a son who has his way to make in the world. The more busts and presentation copies he can secure, the wiser will he be. He is persistently cautioned against any rash and mistimed self-assertion which might involve him in the same kind of chagrin which overtook the unfortunate lady whose pathetic story is told by Chamfort. The Abbe de Fleury was passionately enamoured of her. Instead of prudently temporizing with her admirer, she treated him with the most overwhelming disdain. He became the great Minister, and it happened on one occasion that she wanted an important favour from him. He reminded her of her former rigour. "*Ah, monseigneur,*" she most reasonably demanded, "*qui l'aurait pu prevoir?*" This defect of foresight is what should never occur in a thoroughly well-regulated mind, and the greatest care is now taken to instil the lesson, which is perhaps less disreputable in substance than in sound, never on any account to offend anybody who may, under any possible set of circumstances, be useful to you. And, as a man with a vigorous imagination can scarcely meet with a single person who might not in some extraordinary conjuncture do him a service, this injunction is naturally expanded into the broad lesson that you should be always on the alert not to offend or annoy anybody in the world. The worst calamity that a person of this stamp is capable of conceiving is the mortification of knowing that he has unconsciously incurred anybody's displeasure, no matter how mean and unworthy and generally despicable the displeased creature may be. This mortification is not necessarily the result of an apprehension that he may possibly have lost some substantial good from the man, along with his mere approbation or intimacy. An ever-present fear of saying or doing something which somebody may not like, a timorous dislike of having an unfavourable word said of one, grows upon those who yield to it, without any reference to selfish feelings about material loss or gain. It is clear that neither this nor anything like this deference and unlimited conciliatoriness belongs to the highest type of character. A man who is for ever protesting against this or that, who cannot let any trifle pass without deliberately registering his disapproval, is doubtless a nuisance, and what he affects to consider the courageous expression of an unpopular view is in truth the ostentatious airing of his own vanity and conceit. The habit of systematically despising all your neighbours, and of continually quarrelling with whatever they do and think, is fully as objectionable as a habit of mentally bowing and scraping before them. But it is probably not so bad for the man himself. A jealousy about taking the course which others have recommended, or which he knows that they would be likely to recommend, is horribly unamiable, and it is very tormenting both to the person who is actuated by it and to all with whom he has to hold intercourse. Still a cross-grained disposition such as this is not altogether incompatible with energy and an ill-conditioned sort of honesty. The other extreme of a timorous subservience to the good opinion of everybody who chooses to have an opinion about one is absolutely fatal to every virtue in the list of virtues. It has been said that the meek shall inherit the earth. But there are obviously two sorts of meekness. The one makes a man think little of himself in comparison with some exalted ideal. It does not mean an unreasonable disparagement of our own powers or merits in favour of those of other people, or a humble fetching and carrying in obedience to the views and feelings of indifferent persons, who have no better means of forming sound views than we have ourselves, and whose feelings ought only to count for something after it has been ascertained that we have none of our own. At a time when the tremendous spread of wealth has begotten in most men a strong desire for material comfort and the luxurious decorations of life, which on the whole can be more easily and certainly secured by compliance than by anything like self-assertion, there is an irresistible inducement to this general conformity. To be in all things of a neutral tint is the secret of that sort of success which is most coveted by average minds. The consequences of this colourless moderation upon the robustness of character which it is so desirable to maintain are plain and inevitable. The smugness bred in a man who has made it the prime effort of his life to please other people, and who has been all things to all men with success, is a far more unmistakable proof of weakness than any amount of arrogance and self-confidence. The excess of self-confidence is a mistake, but it may be justified by achievements. Smug humility is a mistake too; it means nothing, in most cases, but a very sly selfishness.

The social trimmer often refreshes himself in his course by recalling the old saying that we ought always to treat our friend as though he might one day be our enemy, and our enemy as though he might one day be our friend. He forgets that this is one of those half-truths which are only meant for special application. It is a useful and a just thing to say to men of an extravagantly ardent and impetuous temperament. Volatile and capricious people, who love their friends for a while with a childish enthusiasm, and then presently hate them with a childish fury, may be induced by such a maxim to moderate their excesses. But the moment it is expanded into a precept for universal and unconditional use, enjoining us to quench the fire of a just enmity, and to moderate discreetly the flow of generous and tender sympathy, then it becomes simply the expression of a form of prudence than which it is impossible to conceive anything more profoundly low-minded. The high-minded man knows that there are some whom he is obliged to stoop to call enemies, for lack of another word, and whom nothing short of a complete and disastrous revolution in his own character could make into any other than enemies. Somebody in a novel says, with reference to somebody else who has been guilty of a shameful wrong, "I shall be a villain on the day I shake that man's hand." This is not the sign of a malignant and unforgiving temper, but of a robust hate of meanness and iniquity and cold-blooded wrong-doing. The systematic trimmer would not refuse the friendly advances of the most impunitent villain that ever lived. He would not clasp him to his bosom, because this is inconsistent with trimming principles; but he would treat him very much as he treats the most honest of his friends, and he cannot do more.

Contempt for trimmers is apt, with rash minds, to produce an error on the other side, and to make them morbidly anxious to express their likes and dislikes, their approval and disapproval, when no rational purpose is served by this vigorous dissidence. They are quite uneasy until they have disburdened their feelings. And they like being on the unpopular side, not exactly out of mere crotchetiness, but because, having accustomed themselves to dispute the will of the prosperous and the majority, they acquire a permanent taste for being in the minority. As soon as the minority becomes victorious, then it seems that their occupation is gone. They suddenly discover all the merits of the cause that has been vanquished, and are half-repentant at the victory they helped to gain. They feel most at home when they are assailing a popular idol, and showing their disrespect for him. If there is anything to be gained by espousing one side or taking one course rather than another, this in itself constitutes a good reason against such a course. In the same way, they see all the good points of their enemies, and do not object to expatiate on them, while to the good points of their friends they feel it a duty to be very blind. If a man can be useful to them, they are disposed to treat him with a certain stiffness and distrust. In short at every point they love to prove themselves impracticable and awkward. The sort of man who keeps in with everybody, who can have books and busts from all sides, is at least much pleasanter than people of this temper.

BANKS.

BANK OF INDIA.—Incorporated, with Unlimited Liability, under Act No. XIX. of 1857, of the Legislative Council of India.

CAPITAL.—SIXTY LACS OF RUPEES, IN 24,000 SHARES OF RS. 250 EACH, WITH POWER TO INCREASE.

Head Office—Bombay.

London Bankers—THE LONDON JOINT STOCK BANK.
Branches—London, Calcutta, Hongkong, and Shanghai.

EXCHANGE.

The Bank grants Drafts on the London Joint Stock Bank at the following rates:—

At 6 months' sight .. .. .. at 2s. 0d per Rupee.
4 do. .. .. .. at 1s. 11¾d.
3 do. .. .. .. at 1s. 11¾d.
2 do. .. .. .. at 1s. 11½d
1 do. .. .. .. at 1s. 11½d.
On demand .. .. .. at 1s. 11½d.

DEPOSITS

Interest will be allowed as follows:—
On Current Accounts.................. 2 per cent.
Deposits for 3 months certain ... 3 ,,
,, 6 ,, 5 ,,
,, 12 ,, 7 ,,

No interest allowed on Current Account Balances under Rs. 1,000 or over Rs. 50,000, unless by special agreement.

ADVANCES.

The Bank grants Loans against Government Securities, &c., and discounts Government and approved Private Bills and Hoondies.

COMMISSION.

On the purchase or sale of Government Securities, Bank or other shares for ½ per cent.

Government or other Securities received for safe custody and Interest of Dividends thereon drawn, free of charge.

On returning Securities out of safe custody, ½ per cent.

Orders and Hoondies should be made payable; and all letters addressed, "To the Manager Bank of India."

Any information as to rules of business may be had on application to the Bank, or by letter to the Manager.

Bombay, 28th Nov. 1864. JOHN GRAY, Manager.

COMPTOIR D'ESCOMPTE DE PARIS.—

Incorporated by National Decrees of 7th and 8th March 1848 and by Imperial Decree of 20th July 1854. Recognised by Act No. VIII. of 1864, of the Legislative Council of India. PAID-UP CAPITAL—Francs 40,000,000 (£1,600,000). RESERVE FUND—Francs 10,000,000 (£400,000.)

Head Office.—14, *Rue Bergere Paris.* Agencies at Bombay, Calcutta, Hongkong, Shanghai, Bourbon (Reunion), and Saigon.

London Bankers.

UNION BANK OF LONDON; GENERAL CREDIT AND FINANCE CO. OF LONDON, (Limited); and MESSRS. C. J. HAMBRO AND SON.

BOMBAY AGENCY.

OFFICES—No. 9, RAMPART ROW.

This Agency grants Drafts and Letters of Credit and purchases or collects Bills.

On London.
,, France and the Continent of Europe.
,, Egypt.
,, Calcutta.
,, Madras and Pondicherry.
,, Hongkong, Shanghae, and Cochin-China.
,, Bourbon (Reunion) and Mauritius.
,, Sydney and Melbourne.
,, Singapore and Java.
At current rates.

DEPOSITS.

Interest at 2 per cent. per annum allowed on Current Deposits payable on demand, of not less than Rs. 1,000, or more than Rs. 50,000.

On fixed Deposits at
3 months' notice 3 per cent. per annum.
6 ditto 4 do.
12 ditto 5 do.

DISCOUNTS, LOANS, &c.

The Agency discounts approved Local Bills, grants Loans on Government Paper, Bullion, Bank Stock, and approved Shares and other Securities.

Any further information as to rates of business &c., may be had at the Office, or on application by letter to the undersigned, to whom all remittances should be made payable.

Bombay, 11th August 1865. OTTO MULLER, Manager.

THE ASIATIC BANKING CORPORATION.

Incorporated by Royal Charter.

SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL £500,000, WITH POWER TO INCREASE TO £2,000,000 (TWO CRORES OF RUPEES).

CAPITAL CALLED UP £1,000,000.

HEAD OFFICE—No. 4, LOMBARD STREET, LONDON.

BOARD OF DIRECTORS.

FRANCIS BOYKET, Esq. (Messrs. Timothy Wiggin & Co.)
A. RUSSELL, Esq., Deputy-Chairman (Messrs. Grey and Coles, London, and Grey & Co., Bombay).
THOMAS CARDWELL, Esq., (Messrs. Thomas Cardwell & Co., London, and Cardwell, Parsons & Co., Bombay).
CHARLES A. FEARON, Esq. (Messrs. Fearon & Co., London, and late of Messrs. Augustine Heard & Co., China).
WILLIAM MAITLAND, Esq., (Messrs. Mackillop, Stewart & Co., Calcutta).
General Manager.—Anthony Morrison, Esq. (now in India).
Acting Manager.—F. W. Lawrence, Esq.
Bankers.—The Bank of England and the London Joint Stock Bank.
Agents in Scotland.—The British Linen Company.
Agents in Ireland.—The National Bank.
Brokers.—Messrs. Foster and Braithwaite.
Solicitors.—Messrs. Freshfields and Newman.
Auditors.—Messrs. Coleman, Turquand, Youngs & Co.

Agencies and Branches of the Bank have been established at Bombay, Calcutta, Singapore, Ceylon, and Melbourne and others are in the course of being organised at Hongkong and Shanghai.

BOMBAY AGENCY.
Offices Elphinstone Circle.
EXCHANGE.

The Bank grants drafts on the London Joint Stock Bank, London, at the following rates of Exchange:—

6 months' sight do. ... 2s. 1d.
4 do. do. ... 2s. 0¾d.
3 do. do. ... 2s. 0½d.
2 do. do. ... 2s. 0½d.
1 month's do. ... 2s. 0¼d.
Demand on Bank of England ... 2s.
On Ireland and Scotland... 1s. 11⅞d.

The Bank also grants Drafts and Letters of Credit on other places in India, China and the East, where Branches and Agencies re-established, and purchases or collects Bills on the same places.

DEPOSIT.

Interest is allowed on Current Accounts at the rate of 2 per cent. per annum on the Daily Balances.

On fixed Deposits for 3 months certain... ... ... 3 per cent.
,, ,, 6 ,, ... 5 ,, ,,
,, ,, 12 ,, ... 6 ,, ,,

No Interest will be allowed on Deposits under Rs. 1,000 or above Rs. 50,000 *unless by special arrangement.*

Deposits for a longer period than 12 months, will be received by the Corporation on terms which may be arranged on application to the Agent.

COMMISSION AND AGENCY BUSINESS.

Customers may deposit with the Corporation for safe custody, free of charge, Government and other Securities and Bank and other charges and Certificates.

Interest or Dividends will be collected on the same, also free of charge, if remitted to Europe in the Bank's Bills; otherwise a charge of ½ per cent. will be made.

On sales or purchases of Government and other Securities ½ per cent.

On delivering up Securities deposited for safe custody, ½ per cent.

By order of the Directors,
ANTHONY MORRISON, Agent.

Bombay, 23rd October 1865.

CHARTERED MERCANTILE BANK OF INDIA, LONDON, AND CHINA.

EXCHANGE

The Bank grants Drafts on London, Scotland, and Ireland, Circular Notes negotiable in Egypt, Syria, and the principal Towns of Europe at the following current rates of Exchange:—

On London, at 6 ms' sight above £50 2s. 1½d. per Rupee.
,, 4 do. .... 2s. 1d. ,,
,, 3 do. .... 2s. 0¾d. ,,
,, 2 do. .... 2s. 0½d. ,,
,, 1 do. .... 2s. 0½d. ,,
On demand .... 2s. 0¼d. ,,
On Scotland do. ... } 2s. 0½d. ,,
On Ireland do. ... }
Circular Notes for the use of Travellers on the Continent and to Europe Overland at 1 day's sight. } 2s. 0¼d.

The Bank purchases Bills and grants Drafts payable in Calcutta, Madras, Ceylon, Hongkong, Shanghai, Singapore, Penang, Mauritius, Yokohama, and Tuticorin.

The Bank also draws on the Branches of the Bank of New South Wales.

INTEREST ALLOWED.

On Floating Deposits payable on demand if not less than Rs. 1,000 or above Rs. 50,000 at 2 per cent. per annum.

ON FIXED DEPOSITS.

Fixed Deposits for 12 months' sight...6 per cent.
,, 3 ,, ...4 ,,

Fixed Deposits may generally be availed of for the Bank Bills, on London at advertised rates, without notice.

COMMISSION.

The Bank takes charge of Government Securities, Shares in Banks and other Companies, without charge, and realizes interests and Dividends thereon on the following terms:—

If to be remitted in Bank's Drafts, without charge.

If to be paid in India, a Commission will be charged of a ½ per cent.

On returning Government Paper or Share Certificates out of safe custody, or when sold on paying the proceeds of such sale in India, a commission will be charged of ½ per cent. But if proceeds are remitted on the Bank's Drafts, without charge.

Commission charged on purchase and sale of Government Securities.

All Letters should be addressed and all Hoondees made payable to the Agent, Chartered Mercantile Bank of India, London, and China.

Bombay, 14th February 1866.

CHARTERED BANK OF INDIA, AUSTRALIA, AND CHINA.

HEAD OFFICE—20, THREADNEEDLE STREET, LONDON.

INCORPORATED BY ROYAL CHARTER.

PAID-UP CAPITAL—£800,000.
Reserve Fund, £105,000.

Manager.—G. U. ADAM, Esq.
Secretary.—J. C. STEWART, Esq.
London Bankers. { The Bank of England. / The City Bank.

Branches and Agencies.—Bombay, Kurrachee, Calcutta, Rangoon, Singapore, Batavia, Hongkong, Shanghai, and Hankow.

BOMBAY AGENCY.

EXCHANGE.

The Bank's Agency in Bombay grants Bills of Exchange on the CITY BANK, London, at the following rates, viz.:—

6 months' sight (not under £50) at 2s. 1¼d. per Rupee.
4 do. ... ... at 2s. 1d. ,,
3 do. ... ... at 2s. 0 15/16d. ,,
2 do. ... ... at 2s. 0¾d. ,,
1 do. ... ... at 2s. 0 7/16d. ,,
On Demand (Head Office) .... at 2s. 0¼d. ,,

Interest is allowed on CURRENT ACCOUNTS at 2 per cent. per annum, on the daily balance, and on Fixed Deposits, as follows:—

Repayable in one sum, at 3 months' notice, 3 per cent.
Do. 6 do. 5 ,,
Do. 12 do. 6 ,,

No Interest allowed on Current Account Balances under Rs. 1,000 nor on Deposits above Rs. 50,000, unless by special arrangement.

REMITTANCES.

The Bank's Agency realizes Drafts or Hoondies on the Presidency for remittance to Europe in the Bank's Bills on London without charge.

All Drafts or Hoondies forwarded for realisation, to be made payable to the "Chartered Bank of India, Australia, and China, or order." When a remittance is to be made to a lady, her Christian name must be given.

COMMISSION

On the sale or purchase of Government Paper, Bank Stock, and other Securities, ½ per cent.

The Bank receives Government and other Securities for safe custody free of charge, Interest or Dividends thereon being credited to account, or remitted home in the Bank's Bills.

On Interest or Dividends, or proceeds of Securities by sale, ½ per cent. commission charged if the amounts be paid in India; if remitted home by the Bank, no charge.

On delivering up Securities deposited for safe custody, ½ per cent.

Office hours 10 A. M. to 4 P. M.; Saturdays 10 A. M. to 1 P. M.

Bombay, 28th February 1866. JAMES DOUGLAS, Agent.

THE SCINDE, PUNJAB, AND DELHI BANK CORPORATION, (LIMITED).

CAPITAL.—ONE MILLION STERLING.
SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL—£750,000.

HEAD OFFICE—80, KING WILLIAM STREET, LONDON, E.C.

Branches in India.—Bombay, Kurrachee, Lahore, Umritsur, and Calcutta, (others in course of being opened).

The Bank grants Drafts on London, Scotland, and Ireland, at the following rates of Exchange:—

On London .... at 6 months' sight 2s. 1d. per rupee.
,, 4 ,, 2s. 0¾d. ,,
,, 3 ,, 2s. 0½d. ,,
,, 1 ,, 2s. 0¼d. ,,
,, on Demand 2s. 0¼d. ,,
On Scotland and Ireland on Demand 2s. 0d. ,,
Circular Notes for the use of Travellers on the Continent. } 1s. 11⅞d.

INTEREST ALLOWED

On Floating Deposits payable on Demand, if not less than Rs. 1,000 per cent. per annum.

ON FIXED DEPOSITS.

Deposits at 3 months' notice 3 per cent. per annum.
,, 6 ,, 4 ,, ,,
,, 12 ,, 6 ,, ,,

Fixed Deposits may generally be availed of for the Bank's Bills on London without notice.

COMMISSION.

The Bank takes charge of Government Securities, Shares in Banks and other Companies without charge, and realizes Intreest and Dividends thereon on the following terms:—

If to be remitted in the Bank's Draft without charge.

If to be paid in India a commission will be charged at ¼ per cent.

On delivering up Securities deposited for safe custody a charge of ½ per cent. will be made.

On the sale or purchase of Government or other Securities ½ percent.

Any further information as to rules of business may be obtained on application at the Office, or by letter to the Manager.

Office hours 10 A. M. to 3 P. M.
Saturdays 10 A. M. to 1 P. M.
T. G. YOUNG, Manager.

Church Lane Street, Bombay, 6th Nov. 1865.

THE BANK OF HINDUSTAN, CHINA, AND JAPAN, (LIMITED).

ધી બેંક આફ હિંદુસ્થાન ચાઇના જેપાંન
(લીમીટેડ).

धी ब्याक आफ हींदूसटान, चना, अड ज्यापान
(लीमीटेड)

CAPITAL £1,000,000 IN 40,000 SHARES OF £100 EACH, OF WHICH ONLY £25 IS TO BE CALLED UP.

Called up.................................£1,000,000
Paid up 861,000
Reserve Fund............................ 103,000

Head Office—1, Bank Buildings, Lothbury, E. C., London.

BOARD OF DIRECTORS.

Chairman.
JAMES NUGENT DANIELL, Esq.
Deputy-Chairman.
RICHARD SPOONER, Esq., (late Commissioner of Customs, Bombay.)
WILLIAM FREDERICK BARING, Esq.
THOMAS COTTERELL, Esq.
PHILIP SHORE FLETCHER, Esq.
LIEUT. COL. FRENCH.
WILLIAM HARRISON, Esq.
JAMES LEVICK, Esq.
SASSOON D. SASSOON, Esq.
J. MACKRILL SMITH, Esq.
Hon. J. F. H. STUART WORTLEY.
HENRY YOUNG, Esq., late Chief Secretary to the Government, Bombay.

EDINBURGH BRANCH.
DIRECTORS.
William Forbes, Esq., of Melwyn.
Patrick Arkley, Esq., of Doninald.
James Mackintosh, Esq., jun., of La Mancha, and late of Calcutta.
John A. Macrae, Esq., W.S., 39 Frederick Street, Agent.
Henry Turner, Esq., Inspector of Branches.
Committee in Bombay.
E. D. SASSOON, Esq.

Bankers.
LONDON........The Bank of England.
Do. ....The National Bank. (established 1835.)
Do. ....The Alliance Bank (Limited.)
LIVERPOOL.......The Alliance Bank (Limited.)
MANCHESTER..The Alliance Bank (Limited.)
SCOTLAND.......The National Bank of Scotland.
IRELAND.........The National Bank.

THE Bank grants drafts on London, Liverpool, or Manchester, and Circular Notes payable in Egypt and the principal towns on the Continent of Europe.

Drafts on *The Banks of England*, on *Scotland* or *Ireland* are issued payable *on demand* only.

To prevent disappointment to persons at a distance who may purchase the Bank's Bills on Europe, the Manager will, whenever so desired, forward the first of exchange direct on being furnished with the address of the person to whom the Bill is to be sent. *In all instances where a Bill is required in favour of a lady, her Christian name must be given in full.*

The Bank will negociate Bills payable in London, Liverpool, or Manchester, and will also grant drafts payable in Calcutta, Hongkong, Shanghai or Colombo.

CURRENT ACCOUNTS.

Interest allowed at 2 per cent. per annum on balance exceeding Rs. 500 and not more than 50,000, and 1 per cent. per annum on balances exceeding Rs. 300 and not more than Rs. 500.

Interest is not allowed on balances of more than Rs. 50,000 except by special arrangement.

FIXED DEPOSITS.

Subject to 12 months' notice of withdrawal 6 per cent. per annum.
Do. 9 do. do. 5½ do. do.
Do. 6 do. do. 5 do. do.
Do. 4 do. do. 4½ do. do.
Do. 3 do. do. 4 do. do.

Deposits for sums of Rs. 100 and upwards are received subject to 15 days' notice of withdrawal on either side. Interest will be allowed at 2 per cent. below the Bank of Bombay minimum rate of discount rising or falling therewith, but not exceeding 5 per cent. per annum. Unless the deposit shall have been lodged fifteen days prior to the notice of withdrawal, no interest will be allowed thereupon.

If the deposit be taken in the Bank's draft on Europe the notice of withdrawal will generally be dispensed with.

The Bank reserves to itself the right of paying off or of modifying the terms of Fixed Deposits, on giving one month's notice.

Government Paper and other Securities received for safe custody, and the interest remitted by the Banks draft free of charge.

The Bank will procure enfacement of Government Paper on account of Constituents and forward the same to the Head Office without charge.

It is particularly requested that all orders or Hoondees may be made payable to, and all communications addressed

The Manager, Bank of Hindustan, Limited, Bombay.

Bombay, 14th Dec 1865. A. THOMSON, Manager.

ORIENTAL BANK CORPORATION.—INCORPORATED BY ROYAL CHARTER.

EXCHANGE.

Drafts on London at 6 months' sight at 2s. 1½d. per Rupee.
Do. ,, at 3 at 2s. 0¾d. ,,
Do. Demand .... }
Do. Scotland ,, ... } 2s. 0¼d.
Do. Ireland ,, ... }
Circular Notes payable throughout Europe 1s. 11⅞d.

Drafts at six months' sight are drawn on the Union Bank of London.

Drafts on demand are drawn on the Bank of England.

N. B.—No draft at six months' sight is granted for any sum under £50.

Sums of £1 and under £20 are drawn on demand only, and sums under £1 are remitted by advice.

DEPOSITS.

The rates of interest at present allowed by the Corporation on Deposits of Rs. 1,000 and not above Rs. 50,000 are—

Deposits payable on demand .... 2 per cent. per annum.
Do. 3 months' sight .... 3 ,, ,,
Do. 6 ,, ... 4 ,, ,,
Do. 12 ,, ... 5 ,, ,,

The interest on the class of Deposits at payable fixed periods after date ceases at maturity of the receipt.

All Treasury Drafts, Hoondies and other orders for realization should be endorsed "Pay the Oriental Bank Corporation, or order."

Any information as to rules of business may be had on application at the office, or by letter to the Agent.

Bombay, 15th February 1866.

THE ROYAL BANK OF INDIA.—*Incorporated, with unlimited liability under the Act of the Legislative Council of India No. XIX. of 1857.*

CAPITAL ONE CRORE OF RUPEES IN 50,000 SHARES OF RS. 200 EACH. WITH POWER TO INCREASE.

Reserve Fund TEN LAKHS.

BOARD OF DIRECTORS.

ANDREW GRANT, Esq., *Chairman.* | DINSHAW MANOCKJEE, Esq.
W. F. STEARNS, Esq. | KARSANDAS MADHAVADAS,
E. GRIMM, Esq. | Esq.

Auditors.

ALEX. STEWART, Esq. | HENRY BROOKE, Esq.

London Bankers.

THE LONDON AND COUNTY BANK.

EXCHANGE.

Bills on London at 6 months' sight at 2s. 1d. per Rupee.
,, 4 do. 2s. 0¾d. ,,
,, 3 do. 2s. 0½d. ,,
,, 2 do. 2s. 0¼d. ,,
,, 1 do. 2s. 0¼d. ,,
,, On demand do. 2s. 0d. ,,

Drafts at 6 months' sight are not granted for less than £50, and amounts under £20 are only drawn for payable on demand.

The Bank purchases Bills and grants Drafts payable in Calcutta, Ahmedabad, Surat, and Belgaum.

All Treasury Drafts, Hoondies, and other orders for realization to be endorsed, "Pay to the Royal Bank of India, or order."

CURRENT ACCOUNTS.

Interest allowed at 2 per cent. per annum on balances not exceeding one lac, or at 3 per cent. per annum if interest is paid on the lowest balance at credit of the account for each month; in the latter case interest will be allowed on any sum not exceeding two lacs.

FIXED DEPOSITS.

Subject to 1 month's notice 3 per cent. per annum.
Do. 3 do. 4 do. do.
Do. 6 do. 5 do. do.
Do. 12 do. 6 do. do.

Any information as to rules of business may be had on application to the Bank, or by letter to the Manager.

H. P. HOADLEY, Acting Manager.

Bombay, 25th Oct. 1865.

NATIONAL BANK OF INDIA (LIMITED).

HEAD OFFICE ....CALCUTTA.
SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL..........ONE MILLION STERLING.
PAID-UP CAPITAL ....£250,000.
BEING PAID UP ....£250,000.

BOARD OF DIRECTORS.

FERDINAND SCHILLER, Esq., of Messrs Berradaile, Schiller & Co.
WILLIAM ANDERSON, Esq., of Messrs. Gordon, Stuart & Co.
GEORGE MILLER BLACKER, Merchant.
DOORGACHURN LAW, Esq., of Messrs. Prawnkissen, Law & Co.
HEERALAUL SEAL, Esq., Zemindar.
P. P. SEIN, Esq., Merchant.
M. RUSTOMJEE, Esq., Merchant.

LONDON BOARD.

W. S. FITZWILLIAM, Esq., (late Member of the Supreme Legislative Council of India, Director of Land Mortgage Bank of India.)
SIR JOHN P. GRANT, K. C. B. (late Lieut.-Governor of Bengal.)
E. W. WINGROVE, Esq., (late of Calcutta, Chairman of Union Bank of Ireland.)

London Bankers
The Bank of England,
and
London, and Westminster Bank.

Offices in London .... No. 80, King William Street.

EXCHANGE.

The Bank grants Drafts on London and Calcutta at favourable rates of Exchange. It also negociates and collects Bills payable in those places. Instructions respecting Family Remittances are carefully attended to, and when requested, and the necessary particulars are furnished, the Bank will forward First Copy of the Bill direct to the parties in England.

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS.

The Bank opens Current Deposit Accounts and allows Interest thereon at the rate of 2 per cent. per annum on Balances of Rs. 200 and upwards.

FIXED DEPOSITS.

The Bank receives Money on Fixed Deposit, and allows Interest thereon as follows:—

On Deposits subject to 10 days' notice of withdrawal 4 per cent.
,, 3 months' ,, 5 ,,
,, 6 ,, ,, 6 ,,
,, 12 ,, ,, 7 ,,

On Deposits subject to ten days' notice of withdrawal on either side the Bank allows Interest at two per cent. below the Bank of Bombay's minimum rate of discount rising and falling therewith, but never exceeding 5 per cent. or falling below 2 per cent. The rate allowed at present is 5 per cent.

All Remittances should be made payable to the Agent National Bank of India (Limited), who will be glad to afford any further information respecting the Bank's terms of business.

By order of the Directors,
JAMES WINDRAM, Agent.

National Bank of India, Bombay, 1st March 1866.

THE BOMBAY CITY BANK (LIMITED).—*Incorporated under Acts XIX. of 1857 and VII. of 1865 by the Legislative Council of India.*—CAPITAL: SEVENTY-FIVE LACS OF RUPEES (£750,000) IN 30,000 SHARES OF RUPEES 250 (£25) EACH, WITH POWER TO INCREASE.

BOARD OF DIRECTORS.

RUDOLPH AHLERS, Esq., Chairman, (Messrs. Volkart Brothers.)
ROBERT T. PRICE, Esq., (Messrs. Roper, Price & Co.)
BHUGHWANDASS PURSHOTUMDASS, Esq.
TRIBHOWUNDASS JUGJEEVUNDASS, Esq.

LONDON BANKERS. } The Bank of England.
} The Bank of London.

Paris Bankers.
Messrs. HOTINGUER & CO.
Solicitors.
Messrs. KELLY, HORE, and MANISTY.

HEAD OFFICE—BOMBAY, No. 2, CHURCH GATE STREET.

BRANCHES { London...J. R. R. Davison, Esq., Agent.
{ Calcutta...Henry J. Leitch, Esq., do.

The Bank grants Drafts on the Bank of London and Messrs. Hotinguer & Co. at the following current rates of Exchange:—

Bills on London at 6 months' sight 1s. 11¾d. per Rupee.
Do. at 4 do. 1s. 11½d. do.
Do. at 3 do. 1s. 11¼d. do.
Do. at 2 do. 1s. 11¼d. do.
Do. at 1 do. 1s. 11d. do.
On Demand do. 1s. 10¾d. do.

Drafts at 6 months' sight are not granted for less than £50, and amounts under £20 are only drawn for payable on demand.

The Bank is making arrangements for granting Drafts on China.

Current Accounts.

Interest at 2 per cent. per annum will be allowed on Daily Balances if not less than Rupees 500, nor exceeding Rs. 50,000 unless otherwise specially arranged.

Fixed Deposits.

Subject to 3 months' notice 4 per cent. per annum.
,, 6 ,, 5 ,,
,, 12 ,, 7 ,,

Discounts, Loans, &c.

The Bank discounts local Bills and Hoondies and grants Loans on Government and other approved Securities.

Commission.

The Bank will receive Government and other Securities for safe custody free of charge, for constituents.

Commission will be charged as follows:—
On purchase or Sale of Securities ... ... ½ per cent.
On realizing Interest or Dividends .. .. ½ ,,
On delivering up Securities deposited for safe custody ½ ,,

Any further information as to the rules of business may be obtained at the Bank or on application, by letter, to the Manager.

By order of the Board,
DAVID McCULLOCH, Manager.

Bombay, 7th April 1865.

Holloway's Pills.—The changeable weather of this climate strains the nerves of the feeble and decrepit, and this state eventuates in disease unless some restorative, such as these purifying Pills, be found to correct the disordering tendency. Holloway's medicine gives tone to the nervous system, which is the source of all vital movements and presides over every action which maintains the growth and well-being of the body. No one, therefore, can overestimate the necessity of keeping the nerves well strung, and the ease with which these Pills accomplish that end. They are the most unfailing antidotes to indigestion, irregular circulation, palpitation, sick headache, and costiveness that were ever invented, and in consequence have attained the largest sale and highest reputation.

LONDON AND BOMBAY BANK AND GENERAL FINANCIAL AND INSURANCE AGENCY CORPORATION (LIMITED).

Capital Two Millions Sterling in 200,000 shares of Ten Pounds each.

Head Office 24, Old Jewry, London.
Branches at Bombay, Alexandria and Marseilles.

Board of Directors.

George Henry Brown, Esq., Director Universal Life Assurance Company.
John Brown, Esq., Culvers, Hadham, Herts.
William W. Cargill, Esq., Connaught Place West, Hyde Park.
Eugene Collins, Esq., Kensington Park Gardens.
James H. Crawford, Esq., Chantre House, Berks.
James B. Cumming, Esq., (Messrs. Cumming & Co.), Leadenhall Street.
Warine B. M. Lysley, Esq., Director of Bombay Gas Company.
William J. Maxwell, Esq., Director National Provincial Bank of England.
Sir Thomas G. A. Parkyns, Bart., Lloyds.
Sir Edwin Pearson, F.R.S., Wimbledon.
Robert A. Routh, Esq., Chairman of the English and Australian Copper Company.
Adam Schoales, Esq., Cleveland Gardens, Hyde Park.
William Tabor, Esq., Director Imperial Bank, Brentwood, Essex.
W. H. Thornthwaite, Esq., Director Protector Assurance Company.
Charles Tyler, Esq., Holloway.

Local Committee.
Jeejeebhoy Jehangeer, Esq.
Bankers.
London.—The Union Bank of London.

The Bank grants Drafts on London at the current rate of Exchange, and is prepared to negociate Bills payable in Great Britain. The Bank also discounts Local Bills, &c., and grants Loans on Government and other approved Securities.

CURRENT ACCOUNTS.

Interest at 2 per cent per annum will be allowed on daily Balances exceeding 300, but not exceeding 50,000 rupees unless by special agreement.

FIXED DEPOSITS.

The following rates of Interest will be allowed:—

Subject to 3 months' notice of withdrawal 3 per cent. per annum.
,, 6 ,, ,, 5 ,, ,,
,, 12 ,, ,, 6 ,, ,,

If the Deposit be taken in the Bank's Draft on England, the notice of withdrawal will be dispensed with.

Notice of changes in the rate of Interest will be given by advertisement only.

COMMISSION.

The Bank will receive Government and other Securities for safe custody free of charge for constituents. Commission will be charged as follows:—

On purchase or sale of Securities ½ per cent.
On realizing Interest or Dividends ½ per cent.
On delivering up Securities deposited for safe custody ½ per cent.

Any further information as to the rules of business, &c., may be obtained on application at the office, or by letter to the Manager.

Office hours......10 A. M. to 4 P. M.
Saturdays ......10 A. M. to 1 P. M.

Bombay, 16th November 1865. P. H. HOWLETT, Manager.

BOMBAY PRESIDENCY BANK (LIMITED).—*Incorporated with limited liability under Acts XIX. of 1857 and VII. of 1860 of the Legislative Council of India.*

SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL.—ONE CRORE OF RUPEES IN 40,000 SHARES OF RS. 250 EACH, WITH POWER TO INCREASE.

Paid up Capital 5,900,000.

OFFICES—No. 40, MEDOW STREET.

Board of Directors.
PESTONJEE NOWROJEE POCHAJEE, Esq.
DOSSABHOY FRAMJEE CAMA, Esq.
NOWROJEE MANECKJEE WADIA, Esq.
RUSTOMJEE FRAMJEE METAH, Esq.
SAPOORJEE ARDASEER PANDY, Esq.
Auditor.
J. L. BRODIE, Esq.
Solicitor.
W. H. CRAWFORD, Esq.
London Bankers.
THE UNION BANK OF LONDON.

EXCHANGE.

The Bank grants drafts on the Union Bank of London at the following rates of Exchange:—

6 months' sight.................................. 2s. 1d. per rupee.
3 do. do. .... 2s. 0¾d. ,,
2 do. do. .... 2s. 0½d. ,,
1 do. do. .... 2s. 0¼d. ,,
Demand. .... 2s. 0d. ,,

Drafts for amounts under £20 are only drawn for payable on demand.

REMITTANCE.

For the convenience of Constituents or others not resident in Bombay, the Bank will, when so requested, remit the first of Exchange of its drafts direct to Europe on being furnished with the address of the person to whom the draft is to be sent, if to a Lady, her Christian name or names should be given in full.

All Hoondees or orders for realization should be made payable to "The Bombay Presidency Bank (Limited), or order."

CURRENT ACCOUNTS.

Interest is allowed at the rate of 2 per cent. per annum on daily balances of Rs. 500 and not exceeding Rs. 50,000, unless otherwise arranged for.

FIXED DEPOSITS

Interest is allowed on deposits subject to
3 months' notice of withdrawal 4 per cent. per annum.
6 ,, ,, ,, 5 ,, ,,
12 ,, ,, ,, 6 ,, ,,

No interest allowed on Deposits under Rs. 500 or above Rs. 10,000 unless by special agreement.

ADVANCES AND DISCOUNT.

The Bank advances Money on Bullion, Land, Houses, Government Securities, Shares and Merchandize, and discounts approved Bills and Hoondies.

COMMISSION.

The Bank undertakes the purchase and sale of Government or other Securities and receives the same for safe custody, and the realization of Interest or Dividends on the following terms:—

On purchase or sale, ½ per cent.
On drawing interest or dividends, ½ per cent.
On delivering Securities out of safe custody, ½ per cent.

Any information as to rules of business may be had on application at the Bank or by letter to the Manager.

Hours of business ...10 A. M. to 3-30 P. M.
Saturdays... ... ...10 A. M. to 1 P. M.

By order of the Board of Directors,
ROBERT J. PRINGLE, Manager.

Bombay, 15th February 1866.

THE BOMBAY AND KATTIAWAR FINANCIAL AND COMMERCIAL ASSOCIATION (LIMITED).

Capital Rs.100,00,000 (Rupees One Crore) in 25,000 Shares. of Rs. 400 each.

(WITH POWER TO INCREASE.)

Board of Directors.
Sucaramjee Luxamonjee, Esq., Chairman.
Aga Ali Akbar bin Haji Mahomed Tuckey Cazrani, Esq.
Bhugwantrao Ramchandrajee, Esq.
Shri Bhugwandass Soonderjee Veerjee, Esq.
Bankers.—The Agra and Masterman's Bank, Ltd.
Solicitors.—Messrs. Bickersteth, Cleveland, and Peile.

Deposits.

Interest at the rate of 3 per cent. per annum will be allowed on Current Deposits of not less than Rs. 500 and not more than Rs. 50,000.

Interest at the following rates is allowed on fixed deposits for the present:—

For 3 months.............................. 5 per cent.
,, 6 ,, ... 6 ,, ,,
,, 9 ,, ... 7 ,, ,,
,, 12 ,, ... 8 ,, ,,

And for longer periods according to special agreement.

LOANS.

The Association will advance Loans on Land, Bank Stock and other approved Securities at current rates of interest.

EXCHANGE.

The Association will discount approved Bills and Hoondies, and will grant Drafts and Hoondies on Porebunder, Veravul, Mangrole and Rajkote.

COMMISSION.

The Association will take charge of Government and other Paper, Bank and Land Shares, &c., &c, for safe custody, and receive the interest and other monies accruing thereon free of charge. A commission of ½ per cent., however, will be charged on withdrawal of such papers from the custody of the Association.

A *Credit Industrial* Department will be opened shortly.

Further particulars may be learnt by applying personally or by letter (in English or any of the vernaculars) to the undersigned.

By order of the Directors,
SAMUEL LAVILLE, Secretary.

Apollo Street, Bombay, 7th April 1865.

INSURANCES.

ROYAL EXCHANGE ASSURANCE CORPORATION.

—Policies covering the risk of Fire on Merchandise and Buildings in Bombay are issued by

REMINGTON & Co.,
Agents, Royal Exchange Assurance Corporation.

Bombay, 16th August 1865.

POLICIES INDISPUTABLE.

ALBERT LIFE ASSURANCE COMPANY.

Established 1838.

For the Assurance of Lives and for Granting Annuities and Endowments.

HEAD OFFICES, 7, WATERLOO PLACE, PALL MALL, LONDON,

WITH BRANCHES AT CALCUTTA, MADRAS, BOMBAY, CEYLON, AGRA, AND HONGKONG,
And Agencies throughout Europe and India.

CAPITAL—HALF A MILLION STERLING.

Accumulated Fund upwards of £714,000. Revenue about £300,000.

New Business progressing at the rate of nearly £40,000 per annum in Premiums.

One of the distinguishing features of the Company has always been its prompt settlement of claims.

The sum paid to claimants up to the present time (inclusive of Bonuses) rather exceeds ONE MILLION AND A QUARTER STERLING.

BOMBAY BRANCH.

Local Board of Management.

Henry Edward Astley, Esq., (Ewart, Latham & Co.,) Merchant.
Framjee Nusserwanjee, Esq., Retired Merchant.
R. L. Traccy, Esq., (Messrs. Ritchie, Steuart & Co.,) Merchant.
The Hon'ble Lyttleton H. Bayley, Advocate General.
Medical Officer.
Saville M. Pelly, Esq., F.R.C.S., Presidency Surgeon.
Solicitors.
Messrs. Bickersteth, Cleveland and Peile.
Acting Secretary.—D. McLauchlan Slater, Esq.
AGENTS.—MESSRS. EWART, LATHAM & Co.
Bankers.
The Bank of Bombay.
The Agra and United Service Bank.

ADVANTAGES OFFERED TO ASSURERS.

Policies indisputable. Bonuses triennial.

Lives assured through the Indian Branch may reside or travel in any part of the world except the Western Coast of Africa.

Immediate reduction to English rates on the lives Assured reaching Europe. Promptitude observed in issuing Policies. No charge for Entry-money, Policies or Medical Fees. Premiums may be paid in one sum, or Yearly, Half Yearly, Quarterly, or Monthly.

Thirty days of Grace allowed for Yearly and Half-yearly payments, and fifteen for Quarterly or Monthly.

Assignments of Policies registered without charge.

Assurances may be revived within six months of the date on which the Premium became due. Civil rates charged on the lives of Military Officers holding Civil appointments (Police and Constabulary Corps excepted). Policies may, at the time of being effected, be made payable in London at the rate of two Shillings sterling per Company's Rupee.

SPECIAL NOTICE.

The rates of Premium charged by this Company will be found upon comparison to be generally lower than those of other Offices:—The "With Profits" rates are very considerably lower, and in some cases amount to *little more than two-thirds* of what is charged, so that Assurers upon that scale secure an immediate and permanent advantage independently of further benefits derived from triennial divisions of Profits.

FOR EXAMPLE.

The following Premiums are required at the undermentioned ages for the Assurance of Rs. 1,000 for the whole term of life with Profits; the rates for the non-participating scale being about 10 per. cent. lower:—

Age.	Civil.						Military.					
	Half-yearly.			Monthly.			Half-yearly.			Monthly.		
	Rs.	as.	p.	Rs.	as.	p.	Rs.	as.	p.	Rs.	as.	p
20	16	8	0	2	14	9	19	8	0	3	7	1
30	20	0	0	3	8	8	22	0	0	3	14	3
40	25	0	0	4	6	10	26	0	0	4	9	4
50	33	0	0	5	13	6	33	8	0	5	14	12
60	46	0	0	8	2	4	47	0	0	8	5	8

THE SHORT TERM PREMIUMS have recently been materially reduced, and the following examples show the Annual Premiums required for the assurance of Rs. 1,000 for the different periods at the respective Ages:—

Age.	Civil.				Military.			
	1 yr.	3 yrs.	5 yrs.	7 yrs.	1 yr.	3 yrs.	5 yrs.	7 yrs.
55	27	28	28	28	34	34	34	35
55	31	32	[illegible]	33	36	37	37	37
35	39	40	41	42	42	43	44	45
45	53	55	56	58	54	56	57	59

Half yearly, Quarterly and Monthly payments in proportion.

Annuities and Endowments granted on favourable terms and every description of Life Assurance Business transacted.

For further particulars, forms of Proposal, Report, Prospectuses, &c., apply to

D. McLAUCHLAN SLATER, Acting Secretary.

Bruce Lane, Bombay, 16th March, 1866.

THE COLONIAL LIFE ASSURANCE COMPANY.—Established 1846. Incorporated by Act of Parliament.

Edinburgh (Head Office) 5, *George Street.*
London, 3, Pall Mall, East.

The Local Board at Bombay are empowered to accept proposals and issue policies without reference to Head Office.

Moderate rates of Premium for India, and liberal conditions as to residence in other parts of the World.

Immediate reduction of Premium to Home Rates on return to Europe, without Medical Certificate.

Premiums received in any part of the World where Agencies have been established, and claims paid at home or abroad.

Annual Revenue of the Company... £135,000
Accumulated Fund........................ 485,000
Subsisting Assurances, upwards of.. 3,000,000

Further information will be supplied at the Company's Offices and Agencies.

By order of the Directers,
CARDWELL, PARSONS & Co.,
Agents and Secretaries to the Local Board.

Bombay, 31st March 1864.

WINES, SPIRITS, BEER., &c.

ALLSOPP'S BEER, in Wood, October Brew, expected in March. Orders registered by

CARDWELL, PARSONS & Co.

Rampart Row, 17th January 1866.

J. & C. WHITE & CO.'s WINES, as follows

—Sherry, quarts, in 2 dozen Cases.
Port, quarts, in 2 dozen Cases.
Port, pints, in 4 dozen Cases.

Apply to GEORGE S. KING & Co.

BASS & Co.'s BEER in Wood, October's brew, expected early in March. Orders registered by

LYON, BROTHERS & Co.

Bombay, 5th February 1866.

FOR SALE.—At the Godowns of the undersigned, Messrs. J. COCKBURN and CAMPBELL's (Edinburgh) well known Wines,

Fine Pale Sherry in 3 Doz. cases qts.	Rs. 27	per Doz.	
do. do.	29	,,	
Superior Port in 3 & 2 Doz. cases qts.	Rs. 27	,,	
,, ,, 2 ,, pts.	14	,,	
Old Tom	Rs. 20	,,	

EWART, LATHAM & Co.

1st September 1865.

LEGGATT & Co. have the following WINES:—

CHAMPAGNE, extra quality ...	per dozen	qts.	Rs. 40
Do. dry	,,	,,	,, 35
Do. good	,,	,,	,, 30
SHERRY, dry	,,	,,	,, 25
Do. pale	,,	,,	,, 25
Do. do.	,,	,,	,, 18
CLARET, Breakfast	,,	,,	,, 12
BRANDY, ...	,,	,,	,, 24
Do.	,,	,,	,, 36
Port Wine, some years in Bottle	,,	,,	,, 26
Tent Wine.......................	,,	,,	,, 29
PORT WINE—a fine old Wine.........	,,	,,	,, 22
A good Wine	,,	,,	,, 18
do.	,,	pts.	,, 11
SPIRITS—Hollands	,,	,,	,, 15
LIQUEURS—Cherry Brandy	,,	qts.	,, 36
do.	,,	pts.	,, 16
Noyeau	,,	qts.	,, 34
No. 2, a rich Dinner Claret	,,	,,	,, 21
,, ,, ,, Ditto	,,	pts.	,, 12
No. 3, a full flavoured Do.	,,	,,	,, 8

Apply to LEGGATT & Co., Rampart Row.

FOR SALE, at the Godown of the under signed:—

			Rs.
CHAMPAGNE.			
Cliquot,	Leop. Mayer, Bass	quarts	36
Aux deux Ecussons,	do.	quarts	32
Aux Armes de Reims	do.	quarts & pints.	28
RHENISH AND MOSELLE WINES.			
Sparkling Moselle Muscatel,	F. Kehrmann	quarts	30
Do. Hock, Schwarzhofberg choice,	do.	quarts	36
Do. Johannisberg, choice	do.	quarts	36
Do. Hock,	do.	quarts	30
Still Hock, Hochheim	do.	quarts	24
Do. Hock, 1857,	L. Meyer, Bass	quarts	24
Sparkling Hock,	Indocius Freres & Co.	quarts	35
Do. Moselle,	do.	quarts	35
CLARETS.			
Chateau Milon,	Hy. Hernozant	quarts	16
St. Julien 1856, first quality,	Montheuil franc	quarts	30
Claret in Casks at 4 dozen,	Bahlmann & Co.		48
Red Hungarian Wine, in Casks	do.		60
BRANDY.			
Champagne Cognac No. 1, H. & C. Balaresque			32
Boonekamp of Maag Bitter,		pints.	12
Do.		flagons	6

VOLKART BROTHERS.

MESSRS. CUTLER, PALMER, & Co.'s WINES AND SPIRITS.

MESSRS. ROGERS & Co. have now received their stocks of the above, and will be happy to supply Price Lists on application.

They beg to draw attention to the following as having received special approval:—

CHAMPAGNE AND MOSELLE.—These are too well known to require recommendation. The best qualities at Rs. 38 per dozen, pronounced unexceptionable. The other qualities at Rs. 31 and Rs. 26 are better than most found in this market. To the many in this country who under medical advice drink no other Wine than Champagne the Rs. 26 quality offers a trustworthy and economical beverage.

HOCK.—The different qualities of Sparkling and Still Hock are particularly good: they only require to be tried to commend themselves. Sparkling Rs. 38 to Rs 26; Still Rs. 26 per doz. A large Shipment of the latter having been rapidly sold, the indulgence of consumers is requested till the arrival of next invoice.

SHERRIES.—The Wines which really made, and have since sustained, Messrs. C. P. & Co.'s reputation, are their fine qualities of Sherry. Of these beautiful Juices, the Amontilado (Rs. 36) most commands admiration. Associated with it is the Amoroso (Rs. 30), the subtle Aroma of which the true Sherry Drinker alone can fully appreciate.

BRANDY.—The best at Rs. 33 is a very fine flavoured Spirit, and is well known to Connoisseurs, Nos. 2 and 3 at Rs. 28 and Rs. 22 have long been favourite Mess Brandies.

RUM, and the other SPIRITS are thoroughly good, and the Liqueurs are beyond criticism. Messrs. R. & Co. will be glad to send cases of selected samples if desired.

ROGERS & Co., Bombay.

TO MESSES AND LARGE CONSUMERS. —10 PER CENT. DISCOUNT.—TREACHER & Co. (Limited) beg to intimate to Mess Presidents and Up-country Customers, who order extensively for the MONSOON SEASON, that a discount of 10 per cent. will be given for Cash payments.

TREACHER & Co. (Limited) would draw attention to their Purveying Department, which is kept replete by all perishable Articles, arriving by each Overland Steamer, such as Invalids' and Children's Food, Fish, Game, English Vegetables, Soups, Potted Meats, Dessert Fruits, Marmalades, Jams, Bacon, Ham, Cheese, &c., &c., every Article being guaranteed.

TREACHER & Co. (Limited) confidently recommend their quarterly shipments of selected Sherries, Champagnes, Clarets, Spirits, &c.

	Per doz. Qts.	Pts.
SELECTED SHERRIES.		
Finest Amontillado, a choice dry Wine	...Rs. 42	0
Superior Dinner Sherry, Black Seal ...	... 33	0
Good Dinner Sherry, White Seal ...	... 28	0
Good Dinner Sherry, Bronze Seal, full-bodied	... 28	0
PORTS.		
Best quality, a matured Fruity Wine, (suitable for Invalids) Black Seal	... 30	16
Second quality, Red Seal	... 24	13
CLARETS.		
Chateaux Margaux	...Rs. 34	0
Leoville	... 28	0
St. Julien	... 22	0
Médoc	... 16	9
Medoc Petit...	... 12	0
CHAMPAGNES.		
Packed especially for India.		
Superior quality by F Geisler and Co...	...Rs. 41	24
Superior quality by Cunliffe, Dobson, and Co...	41	24
Mumm's, best dry	... 41	24
MOSELLE, HOCK, AND SAUTERNE.		
Finest Sparkling and Still, by Demhard and Jordan Coblentz	... 40	21
Sauterne, best	... 26	0
SPIRITS.		
Old pale Cognac (the well-known heart-shaped label) in cases of 1 dozen	...Rs. 30	0
Good, second quality...	... 24	0
Gin Old Tom, by Boothe	... 20	0
Do. do. by Swan and Boord ...	... 20	12
Do. Holland in square bottles (15 bottles in case)	... 30	0
Whiskey, Kinhan's LL	... 21	0
Rum, superior Old Jamaica (imported by ourselves)	... 20	0
LIQUEURS, &c.		
Curaçoa, best Amsterdam, Quart Stone Bottles...	42	0
Maraschino un Zara	... 50	0
Noyeau, Cream de (Dumenil).. ...	... 30	0
Absyinthe (Neuenburg)	... 24	0
Varmouth (Noilli Prat and Co.) ...	... 21	0
Cherry Brandy (Copenhagen)... ...	... 30	15
Ginger Wine by Crabbe	... 20	0
Ginger Cordial and Brandy	... 24	12
Orange Hokoca Bitters	... 24	12

BEERS.

Allsopp's by Friend.
Bass' by Cameron and Saunders and others.
Tennant's by themselves.

STOUTS AND PORTERS.

Guinness's Dublin, double extra.
Barclay Perkin's by themselves.
Tennant's do.
Allsopp's by Friend.

Prices of Beers and Stouts vary with the market and quantity required, and whether for cash payments.

N. B.—Priced Catalogues on application.

TREACHER & Co. (Limited).

TOD-HEATLY & Co.
(LATE R. TODD & JAMES.)

ADELPHI, LONDON.

MESSRS. CARDWELL, PARSONS & Co., Agents for the above well-known firm, have on sale at their Godowns the following WINES, &c.:—

	Per doz. Rs.
Champagne, Brand Tod-Heatly & Co. Magnum.	90
Do. ,, Do.	40
Do. ,, a Crown	30
Do. ,, Tod-Heatly & Co. Pints...	21
Moselle, Sparkling Extra, 1st quality..................	40
Do. do. Pints	21
Moselle, Sup. Sparkling Brand Tod-Heatly & Co ..	36
Do. Fine ,, Brand a Crown...............	30
Do. Fine ,, Brand a Crown Pints.......	16
Hock, Sparkling Brand Tod-Heatly & Co............	36
Do. Sparkling Brand a Crown......	30
Do. Fine Still Red Seal.........	18
Sherry Pale, Blue Seal..................................	38
Do. Do. Yellow Seal.......................................	29
Do. Golden, Do.	29
Do. Green Seal	33
Do. Vino Fino	29
Do. Red Seal	37
Do. Amontillado, Black Seal	88
Claret Light Capsule,..	15
Do. Yellow Seal..	23
Do. Red Do. Pints	17
Do. Do. Do. Quarts	32
Port, Black Seal	26
Brandy, Vieux Cognac.....................................	34
Do. Brand a Crown......	24
Old Tom, Red Seal	18
Dry Gin, Black Seal..	18
Orange Wine Bitters, Quarts............................	86
Do. Pints....................................	19

N. B.—Messrs. TOD-HEATLY & Co. are prepared to execute direct orders as usual.

Rampart Row, 29th May 1865.

SALES BY AUCTION.

RUSTOMJEE PESTONJEE, Auctioneer.

SALE OF SHARES BY PUBLIC AUCTION.

By order of Munsookbhoy Boggoobhoy.

RUSTOMJEE PESTONJEE will sell by Public Auction, on MONDAY, the 26th instant, at the Share Bazaar, at 2 o'clock P. M., 2 Shares, Nos. 518 and 519, of the Frere Land and Reclamation Company, on account and risk of Chottabhoy Mottychund.

TERMS—CASH.

FOR SALE.

A very handsome half English and half Kattywar Mare, rising 5 years old, height 15, the property of an Officer left the Presidency. For price and other particulars apply to

RUSTOMJEE PESTONJEE, Auctioneer.

8, Meadow Street, Bombay, 17th March 1866.

DINSHAW HORMUSJEE & Co., No. 10, Forbes Street.

THIS DAY, WEDNESDAY, the 21st instant, Messrs. DINSHAW HORMUSJEE & Co. will sell by Public Auction, at their Rooms, Silver China Card Cases, Cigar Cases, Bracelets, Brace and Vest Buckles, Brooches, Bottle Labels, Muffineers, Gold Studs, &c.

100 Dozens Photographic Frames of sizes, 30 dozens German Silver and Plated Tea, Dessert, Table, and Gravy Spoons and Soup Ladles, 1 Case of Picture in Gilt Frames.

On account and risk of first purchaser.

8 China Camphorwood Chest of Drawers, with Writing Desks and without Writing Desks.

AN AUCTION SALE OF ELEGANT HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE, CARRIAGE, HORSES, &c., AT ONE OF THE GOVERNMENT BUNGALOWS ON THE ESPLANADE.

TO-MORROW, THURSDAY, the 22nd instant, at 12 o'clock noon, Messrs. DINSHAW HORMUSJEE & Co. will submit for sale by Public Auction, at the abovementioned place, the elegant Household Furniture, Carriages, Horses, Cut Glassware, handsome Dinner, Dessert, and Tea Services, Plated Hotwater Curry Dishes, Cruet, Egg, and Liqueur Frames, Salvers, Plated Spoons and Forks, Candlesticks, Butter-pots, Dessert Knives and Forks, Cutlery, &c., and the Furniture well-seasoned Blackwood, such as Circular and Dining Tables, Sideboard, Screens, Hanging Argand and Table Lamps, Dining-room Arm Chairs, Bookstands, Reclining Couches, Drawing-room Table and Chairs, Easy, Prедieu and Folding Chairs, Conversation Couches, Pier Tables, Chiffoniers, Sofa Table, a splendid Mahogany Semi-Grand Pianoforte (made expressly for the Indian climate), by John Broadwood and Sons, London, with cover, Writing Tables, Carved 4-Post Bedstead, Camp Cots, Wardrobes, neatly made Teakwood Gown and Clothes Presses, Dressing Tables, Toilet Glasses, Washhand Tables, Table Ornaments and Vases, a new double-barrelled Rifle in case, a double-barrelled Gun in case, a Revolver, a single-barrelled Gun, Books, set of Croquet, Parlour Croquet, &c.

AT 1 P. M.
(If not previously disposed of),

One handsome cane-bodied double-seated light Barouche, with a pair of handsome Bay Young Arab Carriage Horse, (very fast and quiet), with a set of Plated-Mounted Carriage Harness complete.

An English-built Mail Phaeton.

A second-hand Palanquin-shaped Office Shigram and a Bay Arab Horse, Winner of the Nugger Cup and several other Races.

No catalogues, and the property is now on view.

AN AUCTION SALE OF HANDSOME HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE, BROUGHAM AND HORSE, &c., AT NEXT DOOR TO P. AND O. COMPANY'S OLD DOCKYARD, MAZAGON.

On SATURDAY, the 24th instant, at 12 o'clock noon, Messrs. DINSHAW HORMUSJEE & Co. are instructed to sell by Public Auction, at the abovementioned place, the handsome Household Furniture, Carriages, Horse, &c., the property of W. NEWELL, Esq. (proceeding to Europe); the same consisting of Glass and Crockery, Set of Plated Dish Covers, Hotwater Curry Dishes, Cruet and Liqueur Frames, Toast Racks, Spoons and Forks, Knives, &c, and the Furniture well-seasoned carved Blackwood, such as Circular Dining Tables, Sideboard, Dining-room Chairs, folding and single Screens, American Clock, Plated single and three light Hanging Argand Lamps, Open-worked Drawing-room Table and Chairs, Conversation and Reclining Couches, Chiffoniers, Pier and Side Tables, Teapoys, Rocking Chairs, Rich Brussels Carpets, first-rate Engravings in Rosewood and other Frames, a magnificent Camphorwood Chest of Drawers with Book Case (made to order), a double-barrelled Gun in case, by R. Leonard, Blackwood carved 4-post Bedstead, Wardrobe, Clothes and Gown Presses, Dressing and Washhand Tables, Mahogany Toilet Glasses, Chests of Drawers, Camp and Child's Cots, an Iron Stove with Utensils complete, a few Books, Nautical Instruments, Copper Cooking Utensils, and Dispense Articles.

AT 1 P. M.
(If not previously disposed of),

An English-built double-seated Circular Front Glass Brougham, by "S. Marks," London, with a very fast Bay young Arab Horse (4 years old), and a set of Plated Mounted Harness, Stable Gear, &c.

No catalogues, and the property will be on view 3 days previous to the day of sale.

AN AUCTION SALE OF VALUABLE HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE, CARRIAGES, HORSES, PIANOFORTE, &c., AT MALABAR HILL, (BEHIND THE MALABAR CASTLE.)

On THURSDAY, the 29th instant, at 12 o'clock noon, Messrs. DINSHAW HORMUSJEE & Co. will sell by Public Auction, at the abovementioned place, the valuable Household Furniture, Carriages, Horses, Square Pianofortes, Plated, Glass, and Porcelain Ware, &c., the property of Col. J. A. BALLARD, R. E., and also the property of a Gentleman proceeding to England.

The full particulars will appear hereafter.

Catalogues will be published, and the property will be on view 4 days previous to the day of sale.

DINSHAW HORMUSJEE & Co.

Bombay, 20th March 1866.

CRAWFORD & Co., 3, Marine Street, Bombay

SALE OF PIECE GOODS, &c.

THIS DAY, WEDNESDAY, the 21st instant, at 3 P. M., Messrs. CRAWFORD & Co. will submit to Public Auction, at their Rooms, the following Goods on account of the concerned:—

15 Bales Grey T. Cloth.
5 ,, ,, Shirtings.
8 Cases T. R. Prints.
2 ,, ,, Sarries.
2 ,, Coloured Sarries,

and a variety of other goods.

SALE OF LANDED PROPERTY AT NESBIT LANE, BYCULLA.

On SATURDAY, the 24th instant, at 4 P. M. precisely, Messrs. CRAWFORD & Co. are instructed to submit to Public Auction, on the premises, all that valuable piece of Land, admeasuring 17,064 square yards or thereabouts, situated in the Nesbit Lane, Byculla, and adjoining the Clarendon Hotel, together with two partially erected pucka-built mansions thereon.

The Houses upon this property are most substantially built of the best Masonry and Teakwood, and can be inspected at any time.

For all further particulars and terms and conditions of sale, apply to the undersigned.

SALE OF THE P. AND O. STEAMER "JEDDO."

On FRIDAY, the 30th instant, at 3 P. M., Messrs. CRAWFORD & Co. will submit to Public Auction, at their Rooms, in Marine Street, Bombay, the Peninsular and Oriental Steam Navigation Company's Iron Steamer *Jeddo*, 1,632 tons gross register, as she lies on Chowl Kadoo, with such as Cargo, Machinery, Fittings, Spars, &c. She is comparatively a new vessel, having been built at Birkenhead, by John Laird, in 1859.

N. B.—A deposit of 50 per cent. of the purchase money must be paid immediately after the sale, and the balance on the day following. For all other particulars, apply to the undersigned.

SALE OF LANDED PROPERTY.

By order of Dadabhoy Manockjee Vucha, the Mortgagee, on account of Mohamed bin Abdoola Furray, the Mortgager.

On WEDNESDAY, the 4th proximo, at 4 P. M., on the premises, Messrs. CRAWFORD & Co. will sell by Public Auction, a piece of ground situate near Camateepoora, on the Cross Road leading to the Grant Road, with Dwelling-house standing thereon, admeasuring 30,000 square feet, or thereabouts, bounded on the north by the property of Mr. Tanner, south by the Foras Road, east by the property of Nowrojee Shapoorjee Oomreegur, and west by the property of Burjorjee Sorabjee Lywaila.

For further particulars, apply to the undersigned.

Bombay, 20th March 1866. CRAWFORD & Co.

FOR SALE.—"VERY WILD SPORTS IN THE EAST" by JINGO! With illustrations by JOVE!! Reduced price One Rupee. By post to outstations Rs. 1-2.

Medow Street. CHESSON & WOODHALL

FOR SALE, DEODAR TIMBER, about 300 Logs; by selection or the whole Invoice. Apply to DOSSABHOY MERWANJEE & Co.

Bombay, 9th March 1866.

ORNAMENTAL GATES AND RAILINGS.—Daily expected to arrive, per *Hopefield*, from Liverpool, a double set of Handsome Cast Iron Ornamental Entrance Gates by the Colebrookdale Company, with 300 feet of Railing to match. Plans may be seen on application to the undersigned.

Just arrived per *Norval* and other ships, Steam Pumping Engines and Fire Engines, by SHAND, MASON & Co.
Portable and Fixed Horizontal Steam Engines and Boilers.
Travelling Cranes, Crab Winches.
Blocks and Chains.
Portland Cement.
English Leather Belting, 2 to 6 inch.
Galvanized Corrugated Iron.

FLETCHER AND MITCHELL.

Metal Mart, Boree Bunder, 17th March 1866.

PICKLES, SAUCES, JAMS, &c., (free from adulteration,) manufactured by CROSSE AND BLACKWELL, Purveyors to the Queen, Soho Square, London.

CROSSE AND BLACKWELL'S renowned first-class Manufactures are obtainable from every respectable Provision Dealer in the World.

Purchasers desirous of being supplied with C. & B.'s goods, which are all of the best quality, and of a thoroughly wholesome character, should be careful to see that inferior articles are not substituted. Their genuine preparations bear their names and address upon the labels.

Their Pickles are all prepared in Pure Malt Vinegar, boiled in Oak Vats, by means of PLATINUM STEAM COILS, thus avoiding all possibility of contact with COPPER, or any other injurious metal; and they are precisely similar in quality to those supplied by them for use at HER MAJESTY'S TABLE.

Oxford Sausages, Patent Preserved Hams, Cheese and Bacon, Yorkshire Game and Pork Pates, Fresh Oysters in Tins, Salmon Cutlets, Whitebait, Fillets of Soles, Bologna Sausages, Herrings a la Sardines, Soups, Meats and Vegetables in Tins, Fruits in Syrup, also in Noyeau and Brandy, Crystallized Fruits, all of which, as well as many other articles too numerous to include in an advertisement, they can strongly recommend. Their Salad Oil is the finest imported.

C. & B. are AGENTS for LEA & PERRINS' CELEBRATED WORCESTERSHIRE SAUCE, Carstairs, Sir Robert Peel's Sauce, M. Soyer's Sauces, Relish and Aromatic Mustard, Payne's Royal Osborne Sauce, Captain White's Oriental Pickle, Curry Powder and Paste, and Mulligatawny Paste, Grimwade's Dessicated Milk, and for Masson's French Chocolate.

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